

ARE YOU SURE
THAT CITIZEN

POUNDMAKER

KANE STARTED
THIS WAY?

Vol. 1, No. 17

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Jan. 31, 1973



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nya nya nya
nya

Council hacks interfere, again

by Cheryl Croucher

The editor of the University of Manitoba newspaper resigned Monday night in favor of a collective staff editorship after the U of M Students' Council rescinded an illegal impeachment against her as editor.

The motion to impeach Maria Horvath, *Toban* editor, was introduced at last Thursday's Council meeting. It was worded as an ultimatum to the effect that if the editor was not impeached, the Students' Union executive would resign.

The motion passed.

However, *Toban* staff protested the impeachment and it was declared unconstitutional Monday night because of lack of due notification.

Organic Farming a panel discussion

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7:30 pm FREE

Sponsored by the Plant Science
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Ten days prior notice is required. At first, Council appealed to the Communications Board to fire Ms. Horvath. Members of the Board split evenly on the issue.

Council, still intent on relieving the editor of her duties, then decided to impeach Maria.

It is believed the impeachment resulted from the editorial policy of

More problems facing NUS

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- A meeting of the National Union of Students (NUS) executive here broke up Jan. 4 without making final decisions on the membership and fees -- problems facing the organization since its inception last November.

The meeting of the seven person executive, postponed from the Christmas holidays because of administrative problems, failed to set a membership fee because the eventual size of NUS membership is still unknown.

Teri Ball of UBC, a NUS executive member-at-large, said that until a rough idea of the number of NUS members is known there is no way of deciding the size of the fee or the basis for dividing it. Ball said the eventual NUS membership will not be known until later this spring.

Eighteen institutions have scheduled referendums on NUS membership, as required in the organization's by-laws. All these referendums will have to be held without students knowing

the eventual membership fees. "They will have to take that chance," Ball said.

So far only Simon Fraser University and New Caledonia College in Prince George B.C. have granted referendum approval of NUS membership.

The UBC Student Council has used a legal loophole to become a founding member of the NUS without referendum.

The referendum provision is contained in the NUS by-laws which lawyers have declared invalid until the NUS has been incorporated. With UBC, Simon Fraser, and New Caledonia having founding member status, the NUS needs only two more to incorporate.

UBC will remain an NUS member until a fee is levied. Then the provision in the UBC Student Society constitution will require a referendum whether or not the NUS does.

Appeals have gone out to prospective members for additional financing.

At the moment, the NUS is operating on a \$1,000 grant from UBC, but more money will be needed in the near future to carry on effectively, Ball said.

The makeup of the executive indicates another problem facing the NUS -- a national base. Of the seven members of the executive, three are from B.C. universities, two are from Manitoba, one from Thunder Bay, Ont., and one from the University of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus).

The next national general meeting will be held in May. Ball said the next meeting of the executive will be held next month though date and place have yet to be established.

Last week, the UBC student council postponed its NUS referendum scheduled for Jan. 17 at least until March and maybe later.

At Carleton University in Ottawa, a student council meeting Tuesday dissolved for lack of quorum before the NUS referendum could be considered.

City architect accuses U of violating building code

by Dave Berger

The University of Alberta is not legally bound by the City of Edmonton's interpretation of the National Building Code. Howard Collins, of the city's building inspection department, commented that the university could kick him off the campus since the city has no jurisdiction over University buildings.

The code outlines building standards to be adhered to and lists fire safety regulations to be observed.

The issue of fire safety at the University was most recently raised by Peter Hemingway, a local architect. In a letter to the Senate dated November 13 he charged that during his tour of campus buildings, conducted at the request of the editor of the Edmonton Journal, he observed "important infractions of the National Building Code of Canada regarding fire safety requirements." He went on to say it was his understanding "that certain decisions have been made to ignore recommendations from city building officials."

When contacted by Poundmaker, Hemingway explained that since the University is located on provincial land, it has deemed itself to be bound by the provincial fire marshal's interpretation of the National Building Code. Hemingway argues that the city applies the Code with greater stringency, since it has better knowledge and more experience. "For some reason they are above the city", he added.

"If you read the National Building Code HUB wouldn't be allowed." Hemingway commented that the combination of a commercial and residential area in HUB is "completely unsuitable". He maintained that there is no fire separation between the two sections, thereby violating one of the provisions of the National Building Code.

He also pointed at the Students'

Union and Central Academic Buildings as having improper fire safety provisions. In the Students' Union, Hemingway claims fire exits are not properly protected while in CAB he claims fire could travel from floor to floor because of its open construction in the center. Hemingway adds that CAB's fire hazards are due to the inexperience of the Toronto architects who designed it.

General Manager of the Students' Union, Darrel Ness, and President Gerald Riskin complained in a November 22 letter to the Senate that Hemingway's observations were "filled with generalizations and innuendoes which we feel do not assist the Students' Union or the University."

In response to a request by W.A. Hiller, Director of the Campus Development Office, to check fire safety at Michener Park, John MacDonald, another city architect, wrote on November 23:

"I can get the 'hard evidence' on Michener, but I'll be damned if I'll go to this trouble because of what may very well be a 'whim' on Mr. Hemingway's part."

In an interview with Poundmaker, Hiller stated that "there is nothing wrong with an outsider raising the question of fire safety... I object to the way it was done."

Hiller contended that the university has consulted the city regarding fire safety. The university, he claims, has spent \$60,000 to \$80,000 moving hydrants to comply with the city's demands. "Money is not an object when dealing with fire safety and human lives," he added.

Following on the heels of Peter Hemingway's allegations, the University has requested the Provincial Fire Commissioner to undertake a complete physical check of the buildings on campus. A report will be made to the Board of Governors near the end of February.

—short shorts—

All short shorts and unclassifieds must be received by the Friday before publication.

SUMMER WORKCAMPS

The Christian Movement for Peace (CMP) is an international, ecumenical group. During the summer work camps are established throughout Europe and North America where young people have the opportunity to come together, meet one another, discover and exchange ideas while they are involved in social service oriented projects. Information is exchanged on a personal level, helping break down prejudices. Political and social situations in many countries are discussed and hopefully some direction for peace work is seen.

If you would like more information write: North American Branch of CMP, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario.

There will be a Med Show dress rehearsal on February 7, at 7:00 pm in the SUB theatre, with one complete show (possibly two) for \$.50.

DISABLED STUDENTS' FUND

The Disabled Students' Assistance Fund is now inviting requests for small grants by physically handicapped

students attending the University of Alberta.

The fund has been set up in memory of John Hewko, a severely disabled student who passed away while enrolled in the University of Alberta Law Faculty.

The fund will be administered by student members of the Action Group of the Disabled and will assist the individual student who finds himself in need of a small grant to cover the cost of an item he may require because of disability.

Those seeking additional information may contact Percy Wickman at 4307 - 116 st., phone 435-1790.

Tuesday, February 6: Canadian Women Writers

The Edmonton Experimental Theatre group will present readings from the works of various Canadian and Quebec womenwriters of the calibre of Margaret Lawrence, Margaret Atwood, Sheila Watson, Dorothy Livesay, Marie Clair-Blais and Gabrielle Roy. Isobelle Foord, director of this group (one of Edmonton's most exciting) is an author as well. PRESENTATIONS BEGIN AT 8:00 PM IN TORY TURTLE 11.

CHILDREN'S DIVING CLINIC

The second of a series of clinics will be held for children age 9 and over: Sunday, February 11 8:00 - 9:45 am. For more information phone R.D. Kirstein Supervisor of Aquatics 432-3570.

UofA SUMMER SESSION IN THE UKRAINE

Faculty of Arts Interdepartmental course: INT D 346 - Introduction to Communism

Three weeks at the University of Kiev. One week at other University centers in the Ukraine. Additional study to be arranged for full course credit. Lectures from historians, linguists, social scientists, educators, and specialists in Ukrainian literature, fine arts, and sports. Field trips to places of historical and current interest. Emphasis on the communist system and on contemporary life in the Soviet Union. Knowledge of Ukrainian not required. Lectures in Ukrainian on language, literature and history will be available.

Approximate costs: air fare \$478; First Class hotel accommodation, including meals - \$500; registration in INT D 346 - \$200. Special accommodation rate available to student's immediate family.

Please send your intention to register by February 8 to: Dr. Metro Gulutsan, Chairman

Committee on Soviet and East European Studies, 651 Education Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

IMPROVING GROUP EFFECTIVENESS AND SATISFACTION

University Department of Extension is offering a course on Improving Group Effectiveness and Satisfaction beginning Feb. 1. The course will cover theoretical and practical

information on techniques of setting and clarifying goals, problem solving and decision making, member motivation and commitment, developing and mobilizing resources, methods of deploying resources, exercising power and influence, and observing and evaluating group performance.

Class: 7 to 10 pm for ten Thursdays beginning Feb. 1.

Fee: \$45 and class limit is 24.

Registration forms and further information available by calling the Department at 432-5069 during the day or 432-3116 after 4:30pm. Individuals may register in person at Rm. 228, Corbett Hall, 82 ave. and 112 st.

COURSES FOR BUSINESSMEN

Especially for businessmen, the Dept. of Extension, U of A, is offering three courses:

(1) The Effective Executive, a two day seminar, Jan. 26 and 27, based on Peter Drucker's The Effective Executive film series. The fee is \$65 (includes lunch at the Faculty Club). Enrollment limited to 25.

(2) Process of Interviewing: a 10 week course which will concentrate on job description development, basic communication skills and interviewing techniques. Fee: \$40.

(3) Effective Salesmanship, a 6 session course beginning Feb. 5 for industrial sales personnel. Fee: \$40.

Additional details and registration at 432-5061 and 432-3116 after 4:30pm.

TAXATION SEMINARS

(1) Valuation of a Business to be held Jan. 31, will cover concepts of valuation, legal definitions and restrictions, valuation of private businesses and tax implications. Fee: \$65 including materials and lunch. Class hours: 9am to 5pm.

(2) Forum on Capital Gains and Registered Retirement Savings Plan, on Feb. 5, will cover personal income taxes, real estate, small privately owned businesses, use of stocks, types of investment. Fee: \$5 per person or \$8 for husband and wife.

Further information and registration forms at 432-5061 and 432-3116 after 4:30pm.

(1) Managing Investments (introductory), begins Jan. 29 and is an intensive short course for laymen. Fee: \$35 per person and \$50 for husband and wife.

(2) The technical side of the stock market, begins Jan. 23 and is a more in-depth study of the stock market which will aid the investor in the areas of timing, monitoring and protection. Fee: \$95. Class limit: 25.

Further details and registration forms at 432-5061 and 432-3116 after 4:30pm.

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ON THE 'BOARDWALK'



OFY and LIPpers shafted by UIC "police force"

VICTORIA (CUP) -- In an apparent attempt to curry favor with right-wing voters, the federal Liberal government has expanded the force of "special investigators" attached to the Unemployment Insurance Commission (UIC).

In Victoria, the Benefit Control Branch, as the quasi-police force is called, is inaccessible to claimants. In fact, some UIC bureaucrats have claimed ignorance of its existence.

One claimant who did manage to discover the office was told by a horrified secretary: "You can't come in here".

Following an unsuccessful attempt by a Martlet reporter to interview Benefit Control officials Jan. 5 a UIC spokesman said during a telephone conversation that claimants could only visit the office by appointment. However, "we make the appointments for them to come come and see us," he said. (The Martlet is the student newspaper at the University of Victoria.)

The ostensible purpose of this force is to root out and investigate UIC claims which are believed to be fraudulent. In Victoria people feeling the effect most are citizens who paid UIC premiums in good faith and are now faced with the cancellation of their benefits.

so far, several people who were co-ordinators of Local Initiative Program (LIP) grants have been cut off unemployment insurance on the grounds they were self-employed, and therefore ineligible for benefits.

These people were easy marks for the fearless investigators. The Department of Manpower and Immigration administers LIP grants, and with little digging, the UIC sleuths were able to find who was receiving them.

But LIP co-ordinators disagree with the UIC ruling which designates them self-employed.

Jean Wallace, whose Island Home Institute project has been funded by LIP since the program's inception last winter, has been cut off unemployment insurance, and the commission has demanded she pay back any benefits she has already received.

Alex Walker, a fellow co-ordinator who left the project earlier, has been receiving benefits for some time. He would have to re-pay more than \$2000 if he is faced with a similar demand.

Wallace said that in submitting the application for the LIP grant she assumed the Department of Manpower and Immigration was the employer.

The department has had the final say over hiring and firing for the project. It has exercised that power more than once. Furthermore, one of the obligations of the project co-ordinator is to submit a monthly progress report and financial statement to LIP. The extent to which the department controlled the project did nothing to correct the impression it was the actual employer.

The director of the LIP-funded recycling project here has also been cut off unemployment insurance, although he did not sign the application for the project's grant. He was simply empowered to sign cheques issued by the group. On this pretext, the witch-hunters at UIC cancelled his benefits. He and his wife and two-year-old daughter have been living in a truck all winter. Because they have no money, UIC can confiscate the truck if the demand for repayment is upheld.

Another argument is that when people submitted grant proposals to LIP, projected expenses included UIC deductions for co-ordinators. Apparently the department made no objections at the time.

Observers have charged the UIC "self-employed" ruling is unfair be-

cause it is retroactive. No doubt the next people to feel the axe will be all Opportunities for Youth project participants who are now receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

UIC claims OFY projects have no right to pay premiums into the plan. But in 1971 instructions to the projects said they may pay into it if they wish. And in a letter to the Victoria Women's Centre, which was funded by the federal government last summer, OFY had said, in effect, there was "no objection" to projects paying unemployment benefits.

The pressure being placed on claimants in Victoria is probably being felt throughout the country. Any LIP co-ordinators and OFY project participants who have been receiving unemployment benefits from their work on the projects are advised to transfer any money they may have in the bank to the account of a relative or friend to avoid confiscation by the UIC.

The Liberals are clinging to power by their fingernails, with the even more right-wing Conservatives breathing down their necks. The Grits are obviously willing to play games with people's lives to stay there.

U of M continues against thug militance

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The University of Montreal gets its day in court beginning Jan. 17, in its continuing campaign against student militance.

Some 35 students and campus workers are charged with "mischief to private property", arising from alleged incidents during the bitter strike by U of M maintenance workers in Oct. 1971.

The trouble began when the university hired professional strikebreakers at \$96 a day. The action hardened attitudes in what to that point had been a peaceful strike. While performing night patrol duty, the strikers who are on trial had been attacked by 50 helmeted, club-wielding thugs.

The U of M faculty association opposed the university's use of thugs.

About 900 maintenance workers,

members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, stayed on strike for about six weeks before reaching a settlement with the university. Classes were shut down for most of that time.

The revelation about the hiring of goons was provided by United Steelworkers of America district director Jean Gerin-Lajoie, who is also a member of the U of M administration.

On Feb. 19 another group of U of M students go on trial charged with the same "mischief" offence levelled by the university.

About 20 students are accused of occupying the International Centre of Comparative Criminology last May.

The Centre is notorious for giving aid and advice to fascist and quasi-fascist third-world regimes such as those

of Brazil, Iran and the Ivory Coast governments. Its main source of funds are the Ford Foundation and the Canadian International Development Agency.

The occupation took place on the eve of a criminology symposium at Mont Ste. Adele, which brought together police chiefs and criminologists from around the world, including ones from third-world totalitarian administrations.

Before the trial, the students are preparing a dossier on the Centre to help mobilize student support during the proceedings.

Observers believe the case will be used as a precedent for all future university occupations.

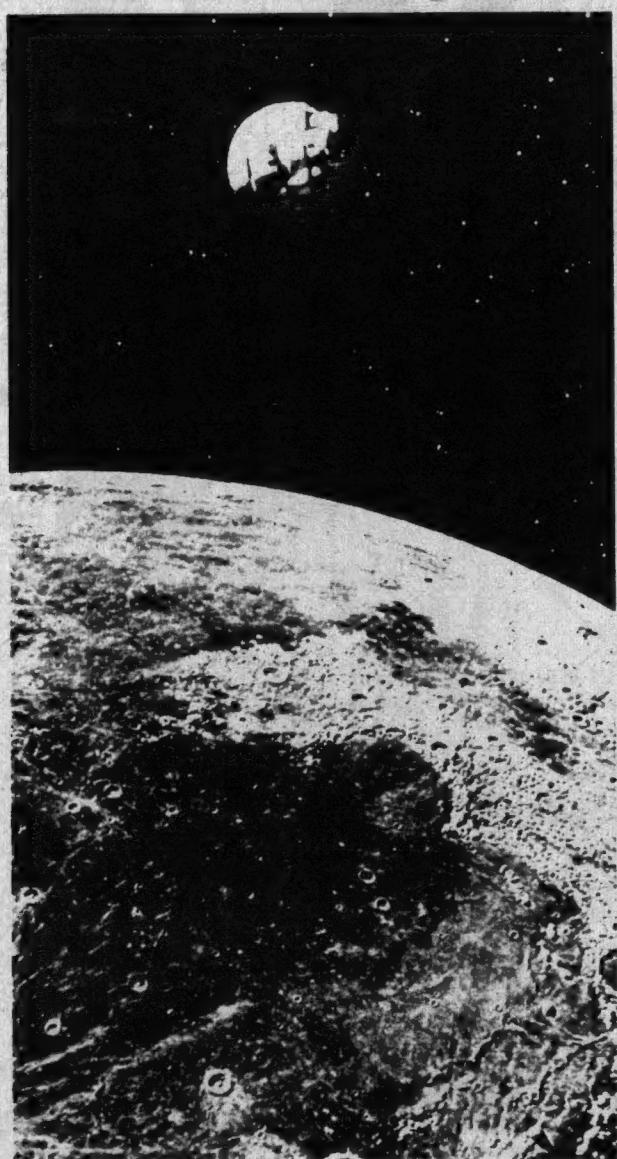
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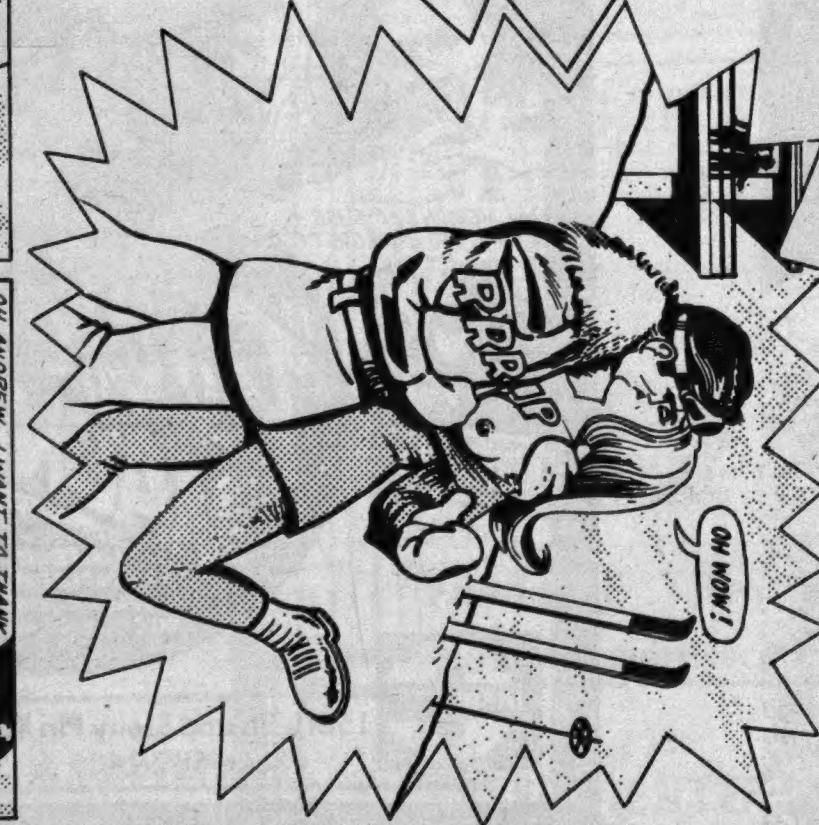
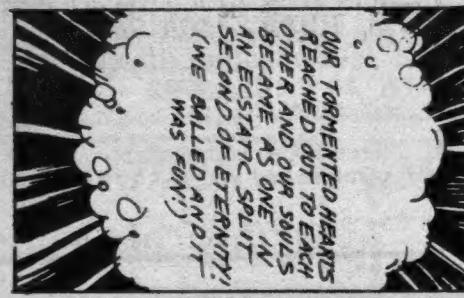
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ON ASTROLOGY

One of the reasons why astrology has not achieved the acceptance it is due is failure on the part of practicing astrologers to make the inner workings of the science available to the public. Hence, the field has always appeared mystic, and, therefore, suspect.

But astrology isn't really all that complex -- compare it, for example, to nuclear physics. The astrologer works basically with ten 'planets' and twelve signs. Each planet has its own influence, and each sign its own traits (good or bad), which interact to produce 120 different influences upon the chart as a whole.

The planetary influences, then:

The sun, the most powerful 'planet', rules your individuality and 'real self'; that is, your unchanging personal characteristics. It's position in the chart therefore defines what sort of a person you will be, and hence determines how you will interact with others -- your individual success and social status -- which is why most of the popular astrological publications use only the sun sign.

The moon, the second-strongest influence, determines your outer characteristics, your changes in mood, superficial relationships, and feelings. It might be interesting to note here that studies show that the rate of suicides, murders, and crimes of violence reach a peak at full moon and drop to a minimum at new moon.

Mercury rules understanding, intelligence, and the ability, in general, to communicate. Mercury, being small and relatively distant, influences itself primarily through the positions of the other planets as, for the same reason, do Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Most prominent authors, writers, and media people have favorable Sun-Mercury combinations.

Venus, of course, rules love, affection, peace, harmony, and the appreciation of beautiful things.

Mars, on the other hand, is the diametric opposite; the planet of beligerence, aggressiveness, and determination. As such, it rules force, courage, and strength.

Jupiter governs the ability to dominate, tendency to joviality (from where the planet gets its name), to expansiveness and breadth of mind, and ability to achieve prosperity and comfort.

Saturn is the classic 'evil' influence -- it governs frustration of ambition, failure, catastrophe and gloom. With good aspects in the chart, the position of Saturn will incline one toward prudence, caution, diplomacy, and seriousness.

Uranus governs independence, impatience, nonconformity, and eccentricity. It represents the unexpected, and all things revolutionary and visionary.

Neptune rules dreams and psychic and spiritual matters. Badly aspected, its influence will be felt through nightmares and nervousness -- more so than in most people.

Pluto, a fairly new planet in the astrological sense, has not yet been sufficiently studied for its influence to be fully determined, but most astrologers consider it to be the planet of change and transformation.

However, there's more to astrology than just the planetary influences. We consider, then, the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Perhaps the best approach to a discussion of the signs is an analysis of the categories into which the signs are placed.

There are two basic types of categorisations -- the triplicities and the quadruplicities.

The quadruplicities are groupings of the signs that lie 90 degrees apart, and hence there are three different quadruplicities, each containing four signs. The cardinal signs (Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn) are characterised by spontaneity and dynamic action. The fixed signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius) are deliberate and hard to move -- one might almost say stubborn. The last quadruplicity, the mutable signs (Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces) are changeable, and often combine the characteristics of both the fixed and cardinal signs.

The second categorisation is the triplicity, which divides the signs into four categories -- those signs which lie 120 degrees apart. Fire signs (Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius) are fiery and enthusiastic; Earth signs (Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn) are practical, cautious and down-to-earth; Air signs (Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius) are lively, idealistic, and sometimes flighty; and Water signs (Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces) are emotional and sensitive.

Each sign falls into one triplicity and one quadruplicity, which combination determines that sign's particular influence. But space forbids a discussion of this -- more about it next week.

LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker 11129 80 ave.



Corporations "milking" the farmer and you

Dear Editor,

You recently published an article in which you explained that the Ontario dairy farmers, in order to cover their ever increasing costs, had asked the Ontario Milk Marketing Board to recommend a price hike of 57 cents per hundredweight of milk. While the Board agreed to this rise, the processors which include the large corporations such as Kraft, objected and appealed to the Ontario Milk Marketing Commission to overrule the Board, and to give the farmers considerably less than the previously agreed upon 57 cents. The OMMC agreed, and the price rise that the farmers in the end received was 35 cents per hundredweight. With reference to this, and with apologies for bad arithmetic, I would like to point out the following facts.

Along with that price rise to the farmers, the price of milk in the stores went up from 31 cents a quart to 34 cents a quart. The processors justified this price rise in terms of the fact that they were now having to pay more to the farmers for raw milk. But before accepting this at face value, stop and think about it.

A price rise of 3 cents a quart is equal to 3 cents per 2 lbs. (one pint equals 16 ounces, or 1 lb.) So, for every pound of milk, the processors are

making an extra 1 1/2 cents. Thus, for every hundredweight, (a hundred lbs.) they are making \$1.50. If you subtract from this the extra 35 cents they are having to pay the farmers, (which, remember, still does not adequately cover his costs) then you will see that the processors are making a clear extra profit of \$115 per hundred weight of milk.

This is a clear example of how the large corporation is "milking" both the farmer and the public. The farmer is not receiving enough to cover his basic costs and make a decent living, and we, the gullible public, are at the same time having to pay extra for his produce solely to line the pockets of the already super wealthy corporations.

What can you do about it? Join us in our attempt to bring the corporations to heel. Help the farmers to achieve collective bargaining. BOYCOTT KRAFT! By helping the farmers to obtain power over their own life circumstances in the face of greedy American corporate giants such as Kraft, we may well be taking the first real step in our battle to regain Canada.

Yours sincerely,
Jennifer K. Bowerman
Edmonton Boycott
Kraft Committee

This sounds good!

Dear Editor:

Yesterday I had an appointment with a doctor at the Clinical Science Building. I picked up one of your papers that was lying on the bench and read it last night.

You can't imagine our surprise and delight at many of the articles regarding farming. The problems of the NFU and whole paper is of the utmost interest to us.

As we are one of the small farmers trying to hang on in this day and age it was like a blessing from above to read in black and white that there are so many non-farmers just as concerned (in fact a lot more concerned than some actual farmers) as we are ourselves.

If you have any extra copies of the Jan. 24 paper would you please send about 20 copies down to me. Also can

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. Vivianne Meyer
New Norway, Alta.
(Sec.)NFU Local 712

P. S. Keep up the good work.

Cheesed off (ugh)

Dear Editor,

At the risk of arousing the ire of rats and other Kraft-loving rodents, I wish to add another valid reason for a boycott against Kraft products.

They taste lousy!

Danish Blue

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80 Ave., Edmonton, Telephone 433 - 5041. Press run 15,000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions \$7.00. Editor Ron Yakimchuk. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions etc. must be received the Friday before publication.

Staff this issue for what was to have been the shortest press night on record but went on to the bright of day were: Jim Selby, Ron Yakimchuk, Colette Forest, Jude (who was carried off by a bunch of sex crazed trolls) Pankewitz, Ann Harvey, Beth Nilsen, Ken (who never sleeps) Bird, Ross Harvey, Rick (who talked the trolls into taking Jude) Grant, John (4 and 1/2 whales?) Ray, John (or some other false name) Trihart, Dennis (sure astrology is the same as atomic physics) Windrim, Jim (Boss Getty) Tanner, Kenna Wild and her great kids, Malcolm Archibald, Cheryl (who owns a weird dog name Butch) Croucher, Butch (who owns an even weirder master), David Berger, Judy (the only one on staff with cuffed pants) Samoil, the trolls who did everybody a favour, and of course that wonderful old guy Harvey G (for goddamn it first the cat and now Butch, hows a snake supposed to sleep) Thomgirt. (And Eric successfully survived his first

press night.)

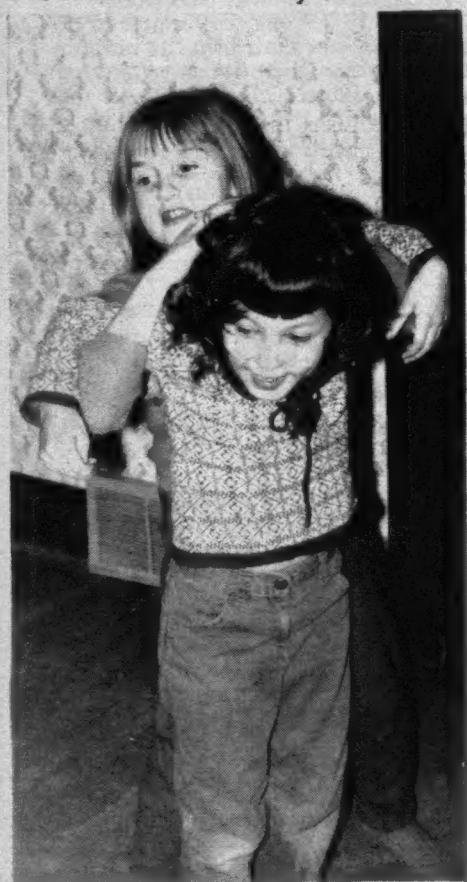
"It all comes from within"

by Jude Pankewitz

If awards were issued for the most socially active domain (as well as for the best decorated house at Christmas time), Terra House would certainly be a top contender. Terra House--its personality effervescent with aiding the "socially deprived"--harbours three organizations, F.U.N. at the top; MOVE in the middle; walk onto the main floor and you'll find a clan of Big Sisters, three of whom are males.

Although the statistician was not available for comment, Robin felt it was safe to say that the Big Sisters is not comprised of six principle staff members--himself, Robin Grisch, Maureen Bush, George McEwen and Brian Van Rooyen, Friends No.'s 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, in addition to Lois Hare and Maria Schaefer. The three girls and three guys form the nucleus of the Big Sisters atom. All have histories which minor psychology courses, sociology courses, counselling and involvement in some social organizations (Women's Overnight Shelter and Boy's Club for examples.)

Under the basic premise that everyone needs a friend, especially kids, the six of them proceed to help girls aged 8 to 18 find someone "they can trust



and depend on. Someone to talk to about themselves, family and friends; or just to have fun with." They do this by sponsoring weekly group activities on Saturdays, usually from one to five-thirty in the afternoon.

The girls are divided into two groups--8 to 12, and 13 to 18--which alternate activities each week. Some things they have done in the past include sleigh rides, clay modelling, carol singing and puppet making. During the summer they took both groups on a four day trip to Jasper and also conducted an exchange program with 12 girls from Ontario. The latter brought problems that Brian said he would rather not get into.

On the entertainment agenda for last week were two films on drugs, with a premier showing Friday after-

noon in order to assess their value. Neither film condemned the use of any drug; the *World of Weed*, contrary to expectations, gave a history of the plant, mentioning the belief in the medicinal effects of the "nectar of the gods." The reaction from one was "At least it keeps the kids off the street."

Future plans include outings to El Island and Jasper.

The Big Sisters project was voluntarily started by Maria and Lois in October, 1971. They left Waterloo and the Del Fi Big Sisters for an excursion to Yellowknife, somehow got caught by the steel jaws of Edmonton, and to date haven't seen the sprawling metropolis of the N.W.T.

Lacking the finances to set up their organization, the two girls had to rely on recognition in order to nurture the growth of Big Sisters. This came first from Roy Agnew of YOUN, then Sandy Draper of the YWCA who donated the use of an office, which, according to Lois' calculation, was "four feet by four feet, with a telephone, desk, chair and a garbage can." When anyone came, Maria sat on the garbage can, Lois perched on the desk and the interviewee was unselfishly allowed to nestle in the chair.

With all their exuberance, they were soon dubbed the "Flying Nuns" by David Gladers of TRUSR. From the seedling of this relationship blossomed the most useful flower of all, for when TRUST closed down its operations, Big Sisters had a new home. Terra House--city owned and therefore rent free.

The next thing they needed were people and publicity. The YWCA and the pastors at VAC (Voluntary Action Centre) produced a Resource List; an article in the Edmonton Journal supplied the publicity. This combination culminated in the multiple birth of sixty Big Sisters. Many were unsuitable and dropped out. Others remained as temporary ones--they don't have the time now, but perhaps will be able to devote the necessary energy later on.

Who are the Little Sisters? They are the kids "referred by parents, friends, other Little Sisters, school counsellors, and social workers. Many have normal adolescent problems that have gone beyond the point where they can be considered healthy growing pains. These problems often relate to the home environment as well as other causes outside the home." Right now there are 70 kids and the figure spirals upward.

And the Big Sisters? "A Big Sister is a friend. The friendship she builds with her Little Sister makes her much more available than most school counsellors, social workers, or other people who might want to help. All Big Sisters are volunteers from the community at large." The number of Big Sisters is about 65, 40 of whom are matched.

Big and Little Sisters are not thrown into Terra House and tossed together like a Caesar Salad. The Staffers Six spend much time in "compiling as much background information as possible on the Little Sisters so that they can choose the best Big Sister for each girl." Maria and Lois go to meet the family as well as getting information from the referral.

Big Sisters prepare by going through a series of orientation sessions and attending several of the weekly group activities where they can meet and get to

know some of the Little Sisters. This is an effective screening procedure which gives the volunteers a chance to find out if they are suitable. "Those that aren't usually realize it themselves and don't come back." The emphasis is placed on getting to know a Big Sister well, since this breeds the confidence needed "in matching her."

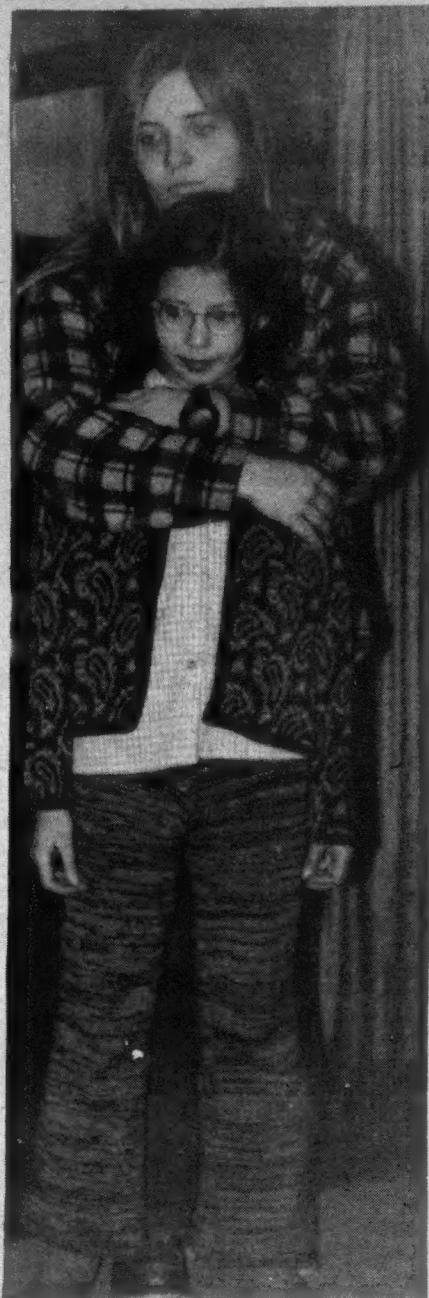
The matched and the unmatched are allowed to mix freely. No relationship is forced, and the girls can join in the activities or must sit and watch. During the 2 month probationary period they find out if they want to stay. Some phone to say that they are quitting, but "usually at this time they are friends enough with someone so that they change their minds."

Because "we are what we are," Big Sisters serves merely as a "sounding board" so that the kids can get the help to express their inner selves. For this reason the Staffers Six try to match each girl with a Big Sister best suited to her particular needs and preferences. If a worthwhile friendship does not develop, then a girl will be rematched with a new Big Sister. Where a compatible twosome evolves, the Big Sister is "free to make her Little Sister an integral part of her life, be it a shopping spree or a trip to the movies."

The Staffers have monthly evaluations of the activity sessions and mental development of the Sisters. Where a relationship has a flat taste, they are always on hand to season it with suggestions.

What are some of the problems? They range from a tent leaking during a rainy stay at Jasper to an attempted suicide on an exchange program. They can stem from the fact that the kids are treated on an individual basis at first and may take advantage of it, like using Big Sisters as an excuse for skipping school. But the Staffers are aware of this where some special relationships are continued, and usually find that they "can talk it out." Others must be dealt with more severely, but this is where their policy of openness with the kids aids in alleviating an otherwise intolerable situation comes in. As Lois says, "The kids classify our life style as weird at first, but accept it once they get to know us."

In its beginning Big Sisters operated solely on handouts, money and clothing, particularly from the YWCA. L.I.P. funded them until May, then Opportunities for Youth took over till September. September to December marked a per-



iod of unemployment, but since then L.I.P. has resumed its grant. But even \$100 a week for each Staffer is not enough to better their program, so they are working on a proposal to submit to the United Community Fund and Preventative Services for permanent funding. If it comes through (they should know sometime next year), it would mean a definite asset in the setting up of a complimentary Big Brothers organization. Unlike Uncles at Large, Big Brothers would focus its attention on the "socially deprived children."

Even a lot of money won't help a Little Sister (and a future Little Brother) "get her head straight" without a Big Sister (or Big Brother) to interact with. At least 30 more Big Sisters are needed. Check your time and activity schedules. If you can incorporate another person into them, call one of the Staffers at 482-4395 or 482-4354, or go down to 9917-116 Street.

Living is learning. Why not undergo a learning experience with someone younger than you, and at the same time feel what it's like to give another person a part of yourself?



15% handout to OUR FRIENDS AT CALGARY POWER

Lifted directly from the DEMOCRAT

a publication of the Alberta New Democratic Party

Most Albertans are familiar with the sugary-sweet advertisements presented by 'your friends at Calgary Power.' But how many of us realize that this friendly private monopoly plans to slap a 15 per cent increase in power rates on the Alberta consumer?

If granted, this increase will translate into millions of dollars in extra expense for the hard-pressed municipalities and individual consumers. Although such a large price hike is totally unjustified by the rosy financial position of Calgary Power, recent manoeuvring by the provincial government strongly suggests that the company will be granted the increase. Since the N.D.P. is the only political party in Alberta protesting this rip-off, it is important that we as New Democrats familiarize ourselves with the political and economic factors involved.

With about \$290 million in net fixed assets, Calgary Power is more than three times bigger than the next largest private utility company in Canada. Despite the fact that the company preaches private enterprise in its 'Alberta Heritage' ads, it is in fact a monopoly with no competitors in the two-thirds of the province which it serves. While it is true that utility companies are most efficient as monopolies, every other major province in Canada has power provided by public utilities. These utilities return their profits to the public treasury to be used to keep taxes down in other areas. Calgary Power's profits, however, go to its executives and shareholders, many of whom are not residents of Alberta-- for example, at least five of its directors reside in Toronto and Montreal. In this light, Calgary Power's request for a lengthy extension to the deadline for installing pollution equipment at its Lake Wabamun facilities is not surprising. A company that professes such commitment to 'our Alberta Heritage' might be expected to practise better corporate citizenship.

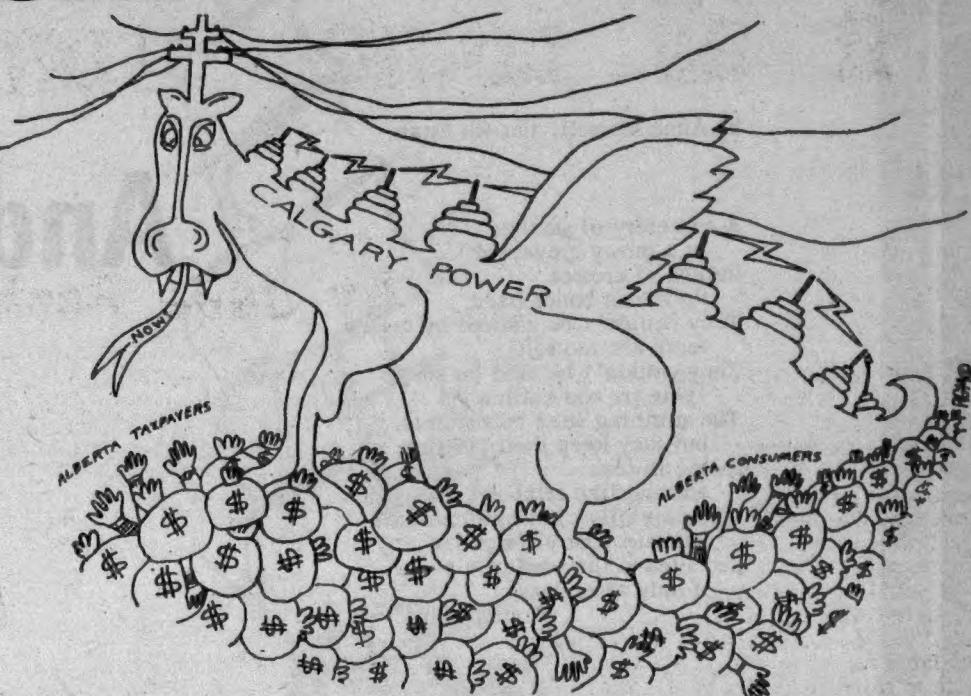
The company's bid to squeeze additional millions out of Alberta consumers is not even justified by its own books-- which indicate a very favourable

financial position. A study by an economist at the University of Alberta, for example, concluded that 'the revenue of Calgary Power has grown at approximately the same rate as personal income within the province during the 1959-69 period.' In 1970, its net income increase by 10 per cent over the previous year and its shares rose in price from \$1.97 in 1970 to \$2.18 in 1971. It also has been allowed 34 million in deferred taxes which amount in effect to a large interest-free loan from the taxpayer. Surely, if governments are going to subsidize interest rates, they should begin with mortgage rates to lower the absurd cost of housing.

Indeed, there is sufficient evidence to warrant a public inquiry into Calgary Power's bookkeeping methods, particularly regarding the figure it presents as depreciation expenses. In 1969, for example, it claimed 3.28 per cent of net fixed assets as depreciation. Yet four other private utilities averaged only 3.06 per cent depreciation. Thus Calgary Power was able to claim a smaller rate of return than would have been the case if it had shown an average depreciation figure. By showing such 'high' expenses, it can present a better case for an increase in rates. The Alberta N.D.P. should demand a postponement of the rate hearings until Calgary Power has satisfactorily explained its bookkeeping practices.

A.W. Howard, Calgary Power's President, said last April that inflation and rising interest rates had put severe pressure on the company. This is a key argument in its bid to the Public Utilities Board for permission for a 15 per cent price increase. But surely its employees face the same pressure from inflation and interest rates. Will Calgary Power give its workers a 15% wage increase to offset their rising costs?

A central feature in the company's argument before the Board is the high cost of capital. The cost of capital, however, is always influenced by the confidence of the potential investor. If Calgary Power cannot inspire this



confidence of the investor in its operation, then ownership by the people of Alberta (through the government) would certainly do so. Calgary Power's executive appears to be attempting to get its capital on the cheap--from its customers rather than its shareholders. In an expanding market like Alberta, the company should have no trouble securing ample capital by selling additional shares or by borrowing.

Ironically, though Lougheed criticized the Socred administration in 1970 for not halting the rate increase by two private utility firms in Northern Alberta, 'NOW' that he is in office he has reversed his position. In a masterful piece of political footwork, the Tories recently removed the responsibility of reviewing Calgary Power's bid for a rate increase from the Cabinet to the 'impartial' Public Utilities Board. As a result the Tories can now shift the blame for the rate hike to an obscure regulatory agency.

What this shift also means is that groups protesting the increase will now have to hire high-priced experts to present their case before the Board rather than merely making submissions to the Cabinet or to their local M.L.A. Len Werry, Minister Responsible for Utilities said in November, 1972, that 'it is

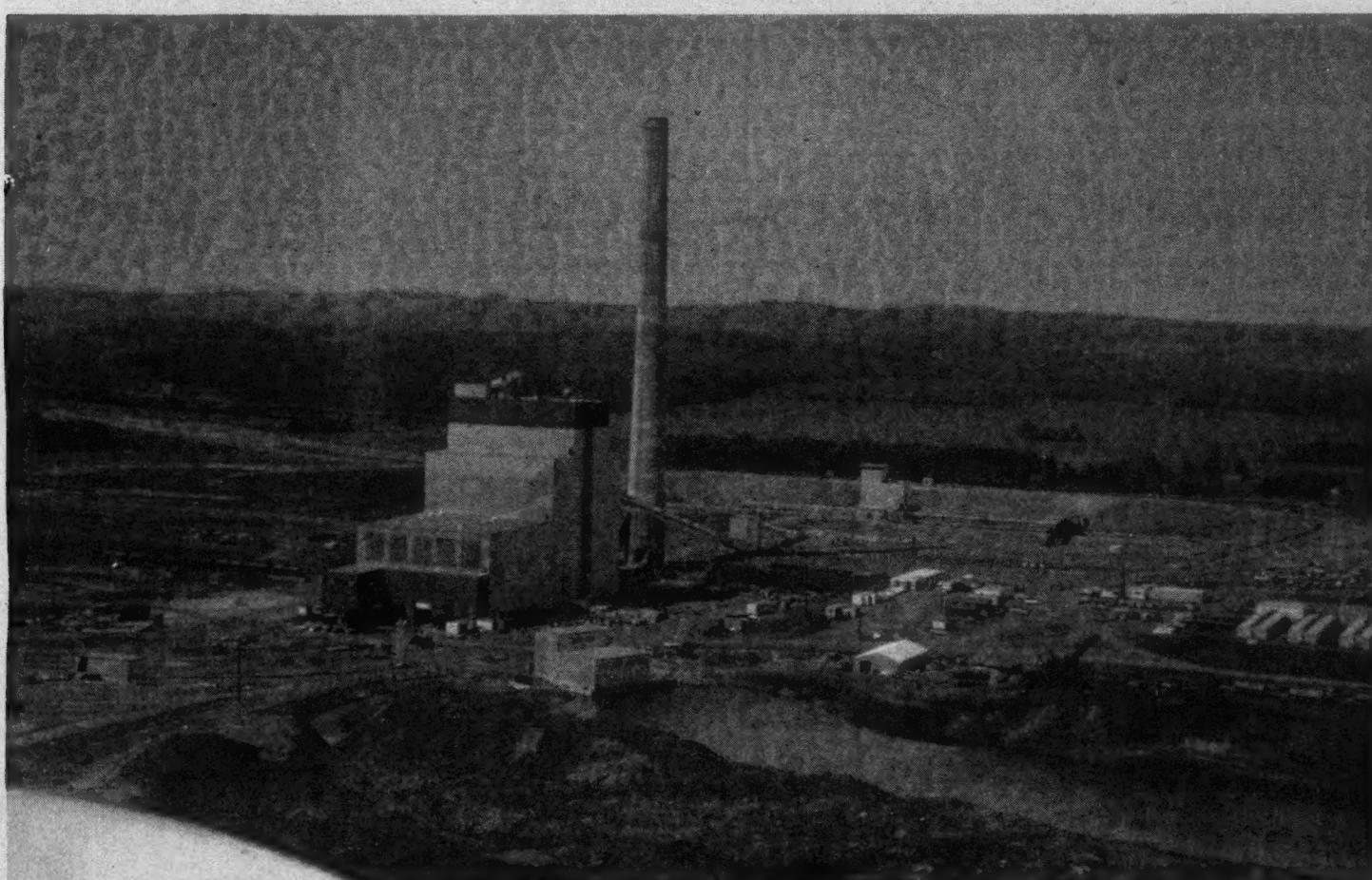
essential for the Board to hear varying opinion of expert witness....' But it is also essential that the expertise be approximately equal on both sides. But how is this possible when the already impoverished municipalities must raise enormous sums of money to pay the fees of high-powered consultants? Red Deer's solicitor, for example estimated that it would cost that city \$50,000, just to begin the fight against Calgary Power. The company, however, already has the facts and figures at its disposal as well as an army of lawyers, accountants and other experts, the cost of which is passed on in its rates.

The Tories have made a pretense of aiding consumers by an offer of interest-free loans for the preparation of briefs. The costs may be charged at least partially to Calgary Power after the hearings. But in the absence of a guarantee that the costs will be picked up, most municipalities will not be able to commit funds to the battle and the briefs are likely to be pathetically inadequate compared to the polished presentation of the company. The fact that Calgary Power took three days (January 16-19) to present its case to the Board is a chilling indication of the complexity of its brief.

To counter the power of Calgary Power in these hearings, our party should emphasize the fact that the Public Utilities Act empowers the Board to investigate any of the books or records of a company applying for a rate increase. Sections 12 and 13 of the Act also permit the Board to hire independent consultants to see whether a rate hike is justified. The Board should do both-- and Calgary Power should also be forced to reveal if the company made any campaign contributions during the last election campaign and to which parties--and in what amount.

By shifting responsibility for the decision on the application, the Tories have set the stage for an unjustified and damaging rate increase by Calgary Power. The other parties seem to have gone along--Strom has stated that a rate increase could be expected. Russell of the Liberals said he would go along with a 'reasonable' rate increase. It is up to New Democrats to make it clear to Albertans that the deck is stacked against the consumer.

We must make every effort to convince Albertans that the need for public ownership of electrical utilities has never been greater. As an interim measure, the government should delay the hearings until it has completed a public inquiry into the books of Calgary Power. It should also hire independent consultants to assess the bid for a rate increase so that the consumers' interests will be safeguarded.



THIS IS CALGARY POWER'S NEW \$50,000,000 Sundance Plant at Lake Wabamun, 50 miles west of Edmonton. It was built when the old plant on the other side of the lake proved unable to meet the increasing demand for electrical power in Alberta.

Leviathan = dog food

by Anne Martell, the 4th Estate

A cemetery of whales:
in a snowy graveyard
instead of crosses
their own bones stand.
They couldn't be gnawed by teeth;
teeth are too soft.
They couldn't be used for soup;
pots are too shallow.
The straining wind bends them,
but they keep their position,
rooted in ice,
arching like rainbows...
Who playfully clicked a camera?
Restrain your photophilia.
Let's leave the whales in peace,
if only after death.
Yevtushenko

HALIFAX (UPI) -- In the 1600's more than 4 1/2 million whales roamed the ocean's vastness. By 1930 the number had been reduced to 1 1/2 million, and by the end of 1972 it had been reduced to less than 350,000.

What has been responsible for this decimation? What else but man -- and his insatiable urge to exploit the world of her riches.

Oil, obtained from the whales' blubber and from spermaceti in their foreheads, lit the lamps of eighteenth century Europe, while the baleen plates -- whale bones on either side of the whale's upper jaws -- made possible the pinched waist of the nineteenth century.

Whale meat found an additional use in the twentieth century, as its high protein content provided mink and fox furs with the deep gloss the fur industry demands. Whale oil came to be used as a basic ingredient in women's cosmetics -- as well as lubricating the machines created by twentieth century technology.

But the whales, the great lords of the ocean and possibly man's superior in intelligence, had no use for technology in their evolution and were therefore helpless in the face of man's terrible onslaught.

That she blows!
Come on, lads, let's get 'em!
Where can we hide?
But you're broader than space.
The world doesn't hold enough water
for you to dive under.
You think you're God?
A risky bit of impudence.
One harpoon, smack in the flank,
rewards enormity.
Yevtushenko

And so they died -- by the millions. They were confronted with a cannon which fired a harpoon attached to a line into their bodies. Once inside, a bomb exploded which spread the harpoon's barbs apart to ensure the whale did not escape. A second harpoon filled them with compressed air to prevent them from sinking. And then came the modern factory ship, which permitted the whaler to process his catch on board, so as to cut down dependency on shore stations and allowing a greater time at the hunt.

Canada's decision to ban whaling on her east coast because of declining whale stocks comes as a much needed respite to the seriously threatened mammals, and as a relief to the scientists, concerned citizens and Farley Mowat of this world.

On December 21, 1972, Canada's environment minister Jack Davis announced the termination of east coast whaling -- an action which spells closure for three Canadian whaling plants. One is at Blandford, Nova Scotia, and the remaining two are at Dildo and

And so they died.....

and so they

Williamsport, Newfoundland. The former employs about 100 men while the latter each employ 50 for the season, which runs from mid-May to the end of November.

In a telephone interview, John Mullally, assistant to the minister, said compensation to both employees and employers would be forthcoming, and alternate employment would be provided if possible. But no plans are available at the present time.

Mr. Mullally was non-committal about the length of the ban.

"Of course it will be longer than five years... probably more in the vicinity of 10 or 15 or 20."

He spoke in terms of the whales reaching sustainable levels, at which time the ban might be lifted and whaling resumed.

But the chances that the whale population will reach healthy levels in one or two decades are slight indeed -- considering the average gestation period of

American revolution, a whaling community made a brief appearance at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, composed of American whalers attempting to export their catch into Britain under her colonial preferential rates. But because Britain's policy discouraged colonial whaling (for it detracted from her own), the venture was short-lived and eventually was transferred to the shores of Wales.

During the 1800's the waters off Canada's eastern coast were scoured by hundreds of whalers from all over the world. The result was the near extinction of the Blues, Fins, Sperm and Humpbacks. But the whalers were not easily discouraged and they turned to the waters of the Antarctic in search of a fresh supply.

Whaling was revived temporarily in Canadian waters during the 1920's but because of a slow replenishment of stock, it collapsed once more in 1930. The advent of the Second World War gave the whales a brief respite, as man halted his oceanic hunt to wage war on his own kind. But as Mowat points out in his "Whale for the Killing", the war also took its share of whales -- for many thousands undoubtedly perished from anti-submarine torpedoes through cases of mistaken identity.

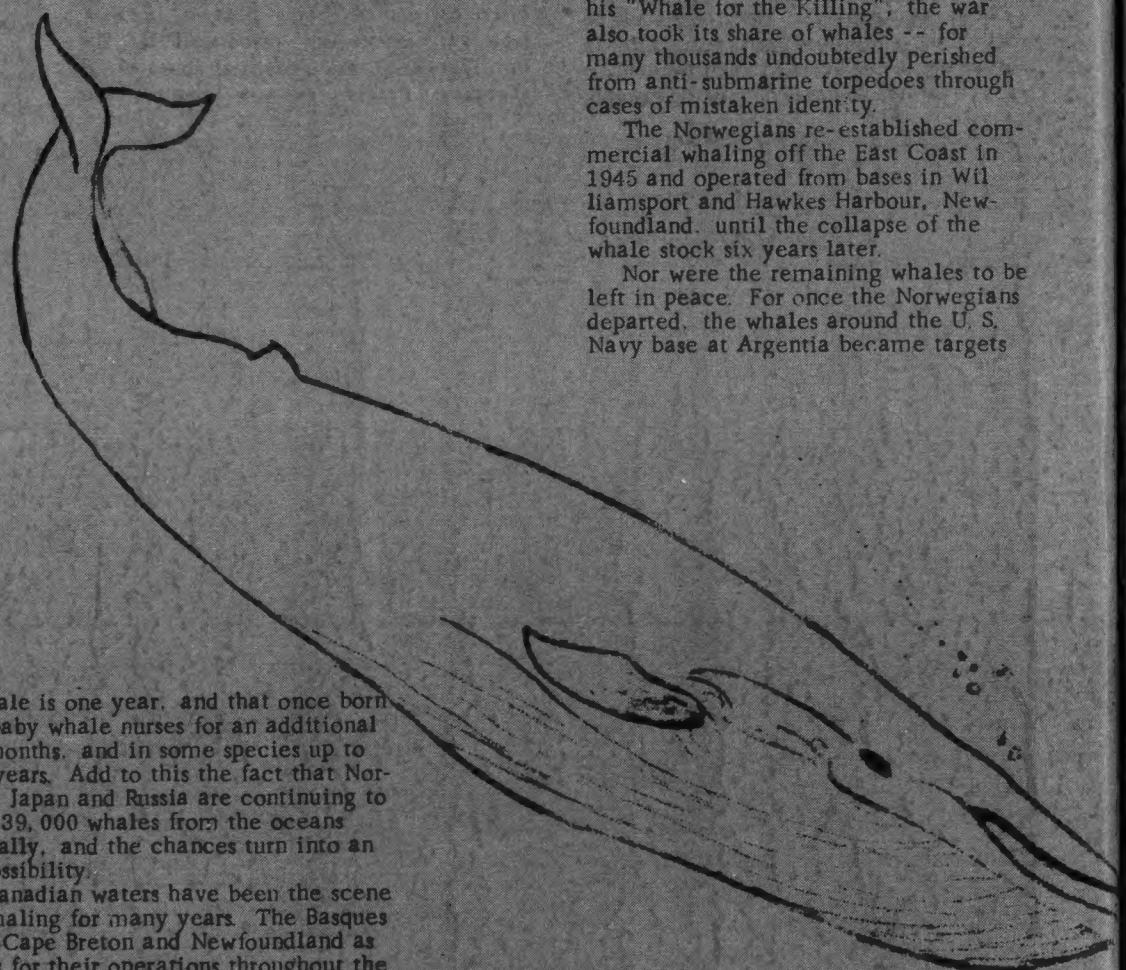
The Norwegians re-established commercial whaling off the East Coast in 1945 and operated from bases in Williamsport and Hawkes Harbour, Newfoundland, until the collapse of the whale stock six years later.

Nor were the remaining whales to be left in peace. For once the Norwegians departed, the whales around the U. S. Navy base at Argentia became targets

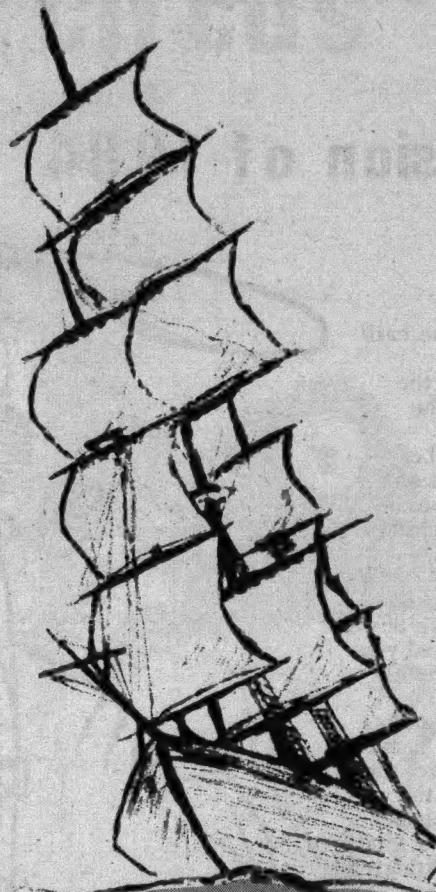
a whale is one year, and that once born the baby whale nurses for an additional six months, and in some species up to two years. Add to this the fact that Norway, Japan and Russia are continuing to take 39,000 whales from the oceans annually, and the chances turn into an impossibility.

Canadian waters have been the scene of whaling for many years. The Basques used Cape Breton and Newfoundland as bases for their operations throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as did the British and French. The waters then fell to the flourishing Nantucket industry of the eighteenth century.

In the late 1700's, as a result of the



Why continue to die



for the Navy's anti-submarine training program. The number of whales which lost their lives "in the name of democracy" is beyond conjecture.

The whales' return to Nova Scotian waters in 1960 was noted eagerly by the Karl Karlsen Company, a sealing, scalloping and fishing operation established at Blandford by Mr. Karlsen, a Norwegian immigrant, in the late 1940's.

"We didn't make any special studies to find out about the quantity of whales in N. S. waters," Mr. Karlsen stated in 1962. "Our ships knew there were some from sighting them on trips around the eastern seacoast."

And the Nova Scotia government, in constant readiness to welcome new industries--regardless of their outcome--welcomed the possibilities of whaling, with open arms.

"Other nations are getting out of whaling," said one Nova Scotia fisheries official, "but we think it has tremendous possibilities in Nova Scotia." Besides being a lucrative source of oil for industrial purposes, the provincial government saw in whales a potential market in pet, poultry and mink feed, as well as in human consumption.

Thus in April 1962, the Karl Karlsen Company, in cooperation with the provincial government, began whaling operations on an experimental basis. By 1964 the experiment had proven itself profitable, and the Blandford plant expanded to include whaling on a permanent basis.

At the same time, that greatest of Canadian opportunists, Joey Smallwood, was fostering the re-emergence of whaling in Newfoundland waters. Envisioning an island-wide mink ranch industry, Smallwood encouraged the killing of porpoises, small-toothed whales, for feed. By 1965, more than 50,000 of the species had been slaughtered.

The second stage of the Newfoundland operations opened when Smallwood offered generous subsidies to foreign whalers stationed in his province. Eager acceptance of the offer resulted in the re-opening of the Williamsport factory by the Japanese, and the enlargement of the Dildo plant by a combination of Japanese and Norwegian interests.

The number of whales taken by these three plants over the 1964-71 span is colossal. The Blandford plant processed 1,458 Fins, 654 Seis, 64 Sperm and a number of Minke and Humpbacks--while the two Newfoundland plants racked up a total of 2,114 Fins along with several hundred Seis, Sperm and Minke.

The significance of these figures becomes apparent when they are compared with the numbers of Fins remaining in the world's oceans. Scientists say only 3,000 Fins are left in the North Atlantic, and of this number

the 1972 quota of 360 must be subtracted. In terms of an ocean-wide population, the Fins are estimated to number less than 60,000.

When the whaling ban was announced, Mr. Karlsen was quoted in the Halifax daily newspapers as saying the government's announcement came as a shock.

He said he had agreed with a catch limit of 53 Fin whales and 70 Seis whales and also that there should be no quota on sperm whales.

"I advised the minister that these quotas would permit the company to continue an economic operation and that we were very anxious to have scientists carry out the necessary research in order to enable them to set annual quotas commensurate with the sustainable yield."

Although South Shore PC member of parliament Lloyd Crouse also criticized the total whaling ban on the grounds it was caused by "uninformed social pressure", scientists have in fact been studying the whale population in this area for several years.

Will Canada's ban be effective in its attempt to replenish the declining whale stocks? Unlike that of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration which banned whaling in 1970, along with the importation of whale products, the Canadian ban is not inclusive.

John Mullally said the subject of whale imports does not fall under the department of fisheries' jurisdiction, but under that of the department of trade and commerce. He did not know whether that department was considering such a ban for Canada.

Until Canada does ban the importation of whale products she will continue to support the slaughter, albeit indirectly.

Not does the ban extend to whaling on Canada's West Coast. Although no whaling operations have been carried on in Canada's Pacific area since 1968 (because of a scarcity of whales), Mr. Mullally admitted if the whales were to make a comeback, operations would be resumed.

Hopefully the ban will be more effective than the International Whaling Commission, established in 1946, has been. This body, comprised of 17 whaling countries, was ostensibly set up to protect the threatened species and to regulate the hunt--but in fact it has been little more than a front for whalers.

The quotas set by the commission on whale species have been higher than the stocks could stand; the regulations forbidding the killing of Blue Whales, Humpbacks and all species of the Right Whales came too late--at a time when they were threatened with biological extinction. In other words, the whaling

companies were guaranteed profits as long as there were sufficient whales to prove economically feasible.

Nor can the commission always enforce its regulations. Many so-called pirate ships, flying under flags of convenience, scour the oceans for whales, ignoring both the regulations which set quotas and those which protect certain species. It is estimated that more than 2,000 whales are taken annually in this manner.

Then there is the case heard by Nova Scotia's courts last month. The Karlsen Company was charged on six counts of taking undersized whales during the first five weeks of the 1972 season. By the Whaling Convention Act the company was liable to a fine of up to \$10,000.

But the courts, in passing judgment on the first two cases, ruled in favour of the company, finding that there was "no intent" involved in the undersized catches. (This is comparable to a court ruling that the driver who passed through a red light at 60 m. p. h. is not guilty because this action was not intended.)

Moreover, the Act stipulates that to measure the catch, a tape, attached to a pole stuck into the wharf at the whale's head, be stretched the length of the whale's body. The wharf at Blandford, however, is made of concrete, precluding the possibility of driving a pole into it. It did not matter that the whales were at least five feet under the legal size. What mattered in the courts was the missing pole.

Unless man's nature undergoes a drastic change during the next four years, the remaining eight species of the great whales will be virtually extinct. But business is business and profit is profit--and as long as whaling continues to prove economically viable, the hunt will continue.

Pressure must be put to bear on those nations which have not yet declared a moratorium on whaling operations. And it must be done NOW.

editor's note: The whale population of Alberta has remained constant due to the political acumen of the provincial government and the active coast guard. The Alberta Navy denies any suggestion that whales in Lake Wabamun have been used for target practice although weekend ice fishermen say that their whale catches are down from the normal level.

That racket is the sound of security

Another vision of 1984

LOS ANGELES (CUPI) --- Some call them "whirlypigs."

The cops themselves call the noise from their helicopters "the sound of security."

Every night they fly over Los Angeles, armed with spotlights and sometimes machine guns, to ensure the people that 1984 is approaching on schedule.

"Attention... attention..." over the high whine and incessant whop of the rotor blades. "This has been declared an unlawful gathering and you are ordered to disperse immediately and return to your homes."

Not a demonstration, not a riot, but a party that turned a little noisy.

Alone, it visually illustrates the control placed on citizenry in the United States to ensure maintenance of law 'n' order. But it is only a small part of the Orwellian reality gathering momentum in America.

Biggest brother of them all is the FBI, with fingerprints of more than 86 million people, or data on more than one-third of the population, with no distinction recorded whether the arrested person was found guilty or innocent.

In addition, federal investigators have access to overlapping information contained in 264 million police records, 323 million medical case histories, 279 million psychiatric dossiers, and 100 million credit files. The justice department is now attempting to pass a law enabling federal law enforcement officers to check identification of "suspects" by "fingerprints, palm prints, foot prints, measurements, blood specimens, urine specimens, saliva samples, photographs and line-ups."

And, according to the Washington Post, the FBI maintains an "agitator index" containing the names of at least 10,000 so-called "potential subversives" -- to be used as a basis for "federal arrests in the event of war or an 'internal security emergency'." A new computer intelligence system, planned for full operation by 1975, will give law enforcement officers the capability to determine instantly the suspect's subversive rating during an internal security emergency.

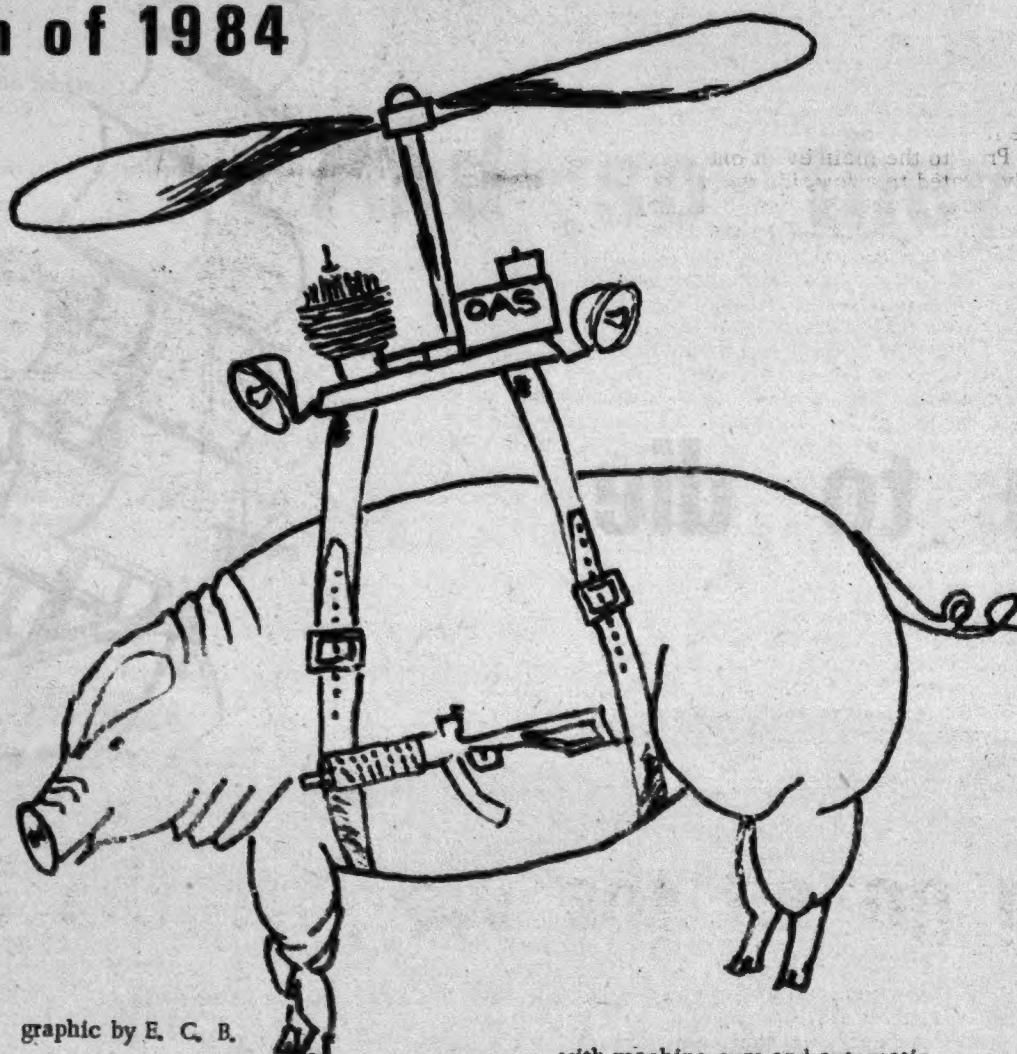
American citizens are checked in any case by the utterly necessary social security number, without which the resident is not a proper citizen. No bank account can be opened without one, no employment can be taken, and even infants living off their parents' welfare payments are required to wear one.

Television surveillance systems have been installed in a number of U.S. cities to televise "suspicious persons." In San Jose, California; Hoboken, New Jersey; and Mount Vernon, New York, television cameras located in the cities' business centres can discern a man-sized object in extreme darkness from more than half a mile away.

Illegal telephone tapping is widespread and undertaken by private concerns (such as Bell Telephone itself) as well as government departments (as proven by the many charges dismissed because of illegal wiretaps). Groceries stores fingerprint customers to ensure their cheques won't bounce.

Except for the latter, none of these practices is more openly chilling than the sight of three or four helicopters in the night sky, their spotlights sweeping the streets. Airborne surveillance has undergone national proliferation since the success of a trial project in Los Angeles in 1966.

Seventeen police departments in the area now use helicopters equipped with spotlights and public address systems, and the latest ones ordered



graphic by E. C. B.

by the nearby San Fernando sheriff will also be armed with submachine guns.

The environment suffers as well as the people. In Huntington Beach, near Los Angeles, where the cops use straight wing aircraft, a long line of palm trees have been chopped on top to permit adequate airborne surveillance.

The helicopters are supported in Los Angeles by ground police armed

with machine guns and automatic rifles. And part of their psychology includes what is unassumingly titled the Basic Car Plan.

Simply explained, it alienates one strata of society and uses it as informants against another lifestyle. Police interpretation: "If someone disturbs you in your neighbourhood, chances are he's disturbing everyone else too, and is therefore breaking the law."

In Indiana, this develops into a plan for a neighbourhood spy network. The proposal calls for hiring "rumour

monitors" to report "possible dangerous situations" to "city officials." Said the director of the agency proposing the scheme: "We might not be able to trust our neighbours after a while. But as long as we're not doing anything wrong, we shouldn't have to worry, I don't suppose."

Helicopter use is not confined to cities. In many states, speeding drivers on the nationwide network of defense department interstate freeways, are clocked from the air over marked distances and highway patrol cars are dispatched to ticket the offending drivers.

The cops are happy with the results of helicopter use. Sergeant Danny Shea of the Los Angeles Police Department says the aircraft have allowed elimination of decoy squads (to encourage and then trap victims) while still reducing the number of muggings and rapings.

If we spot something going on, we just flash the light on and take a look. Some of the guys don't like that much, but the girls always smile and wave so we'll know everything's all right.

A more intellectual colleague extolled airborne surveillance as "a tremendous psychological tool -- a sort of silent persuader."

But the silencer is none too effective and the noise of the choppers is still a problem.

Helicopter manufacturers Bell and Hughes have promised police quieter aircraft within a few months to eliminate protests like the one from more than 1000 residents in Newport Beach, complaining about the noise. (In response, the city council promised to consider use of higher altitudes.)

At the same time, police in Los Angeles and in cities like Washington, D. C. and San Diego, California are issuing propaganda to sell residents on helicopter noise as "the sound of security."

Sergeant Shea has a much more simple defense: "Just think," he says, "If the good people don't like the noise a police helicopter makes, imagine how it scares hell out of the bad guys."

Loyola students initiate protest campaign

MONTREAL (CUPI) -- Attempting to increase student involvement in university government, student leaders at Loyola College have initiated protests against a new registration scheme, faculty opposition to course evaluations, poor food service, and inadequate library resources.

As he initiated the "Too Far to Turn Back" campaign, Student Association President Peter Fedele said, "students have always been getting the worst end of any deal on this campus." He said a food boycott would take place Jan. 12 and a moratorium on the library the next Wednesday. The Students' Association will initiate discussions on course evaluation and will hold a referendum on a proposed four-day school week.

The campaign, aimed primarily at increasing public awareness of the issues that have been troubling student leaders for the past two years, is also intended to embarrass Loyola officials and pressure them to change their policies.

Protesting the lack of library facilities, the students plan to hold a mock auction of a copy of Michaelangelo's "David" to demonstrate, according to Students' Association vice-president Don Boisvert, that "aesthetic value is no good if you have no resources." Boisvert said the Loyola library is operated on only \$350,000 while the athletic complex receives much more. The library apparently receives the lowest per student grant of any Quebec university.

sity library.

Students will protest the lack of library resources by boycotting the library for a day, attempting to promote discussion of the apparent lack of facilities, and by circulating a petition to be presented to university officials and the Quebec ministry of education.

Attempting to initiate negotiations for lower prices and better quality with Cara-Beaver foods, the holders of the Loyola food vending franchise, students plan a one day boycott of university cafeterias.

Barry Sheehy, Students' Association co-president, says the association also plans to battle strongly against all professors who speak out against compulsory course evaluations. "Anybody who stands against course evaluations stands against student involvement in university government," he said.

Although the faculty association has firmly denied that plans have been made to boycott the evaluations, some professors will not allow evaluations to be taken of their classes.

Sheehy said without the evaluations students would not have any real voice in the college's hiring and firing structures.

Because mail-in registration forces some faculty member to spend some time at the college during the summer, some departments are pressing for a strictly fall registration. The Students' Association claims mail-in registration benefits students

and says it should be expanded to the CEGEP (community college) level rather than being discarded.

Referendums will be held within faculties on the proposal to institute a four day week. Students are being asked to vote by faculty so the proposal could be implemented selectively if varying opinions exist among Loyola's four academic faculties.



Welcome to the circus

It was suggested to me at the beginning of the year that I approach meetings of GFC and Students Council as if reporting a circus performance. At first the thought was amusing but it also seemed disrespectful. Surely the number of academics occupying seats on GFC could maintain order and get the Council's business done in short order. And didn't Students Council include the elite of the university population - bright lads and lasses who would later assume positions on GFC? Contrary to my expectations these two bodies do act in an efficient, rambling and amusing fashion. Senior staff members were right - so let the circus begin.

The chamber where the GFC show takes place is emaculate. Carpeting is comfortable and there's plenty of room for spectators. Vocal members seat themselves close to the speaker and away from the pillars that hide less interested participants. Members of the press, usually found squirming in their plastic chairs, try to fortify one another with bits of humor for the onslaught of amendments. It takes a computer mind to follow and understand the procedure. It requires much resolve and determination to decipher and report the events of the show. The job of writing up the minutes is left to a group of devoted stenographers. I understand that after a few years they have to be

replaced since they usually go bananas listening to the procedural roars of GFC lions. Ringmaster Max Wyman, appropriately dressed with big bow tie and matching racetrack pants, performs many handy tricks with his whip. Actually he does a very good job keeping the rabble in order.

Prior to the main event one is usually treated to a few side shows. On good days it takes the form of a challenge to the ringmaster's right to sit in his chair while using a whip. The flock that surround the ringmaster have interesting individual personalities. The cubs make valiant attempts to be heard above the roar of their elders. Occasionally superior efforts and excellence in preparation are observed. Some lose the little composure they ever had and are set out to pasture with teething ring and English dictionary. Senior performers display their expertise accumulated from one night stands at departmental meetings. Some show signs of aging and express suspicion of their fellow performers that seems unwarranted. But the show goes on and the training seems to pay off. Jumping through hoops, running around in circles, chasing one's tail and playing dead are spectacular events and eventually one of them graduates to ringmaster.

by David Berger



- who are the monkeys? -

Would you go all the way for the E.S.A.?

'Twas a cold day in Edmonton when I entered the Education Building on the U. of where it's A. campus. I knew that somewhere within the bowels of that structure lurked a nefarious organization of anonymous beings frighteningly dedicated to something-or-other. My mission, and I did decide to accept it, was to seek out the meaning and purpose behind the E. S. A.

It's incredible what some people will do for fun and excitement.

I finally found their fortress of solitude just adjacent to the student's lounge. Slyly avoiding capture by the cute, little, blond, Bay-girl, I managed to reach the door and sneak in.

Omigod! What have I done? I'd cleverly fallen into their evil trap. There I was, alone, surrounded by the head beagle of the whole pa-zazz, good ol' Gary Chmara, who, with sword in hand, was attempting to smite Gayle Prosser, the Association's resident (sometimes) paper draggin'.

What a titanic struggle it was. The fate of the entire Free World rested on the outcome of this great verbal battle. Praise the Great Oompah that they didn't see me. I listened closer to their words for an insight into eternal bliss and freedom.

My meager mind finally grasped the underlying thought of this intellectual debate. The scholarly discussion concerned the placement of the phone. Was it to go into Gary's office for use by him and E. S. A. members or was it to be placed on the outer desk for general use? My mind boggled at the cosmic relevance of the entire episode.

The mention of E. S. A. memberships immediately set my highly trained mind into operation. Aha! A brilliancy! Purchase one of these wonderous things and infiltrate the organization from within.

Meanwhile, Gary and Gayle had definitely decided to vote maybe on position one.

With my grubby one dollar bill clasped tightly in my hot little mitt, I timidly approached Gary and asked if I could purchase a membership. When he said yes, my heart raced. I was getting closer to completing my mission.

As he gave me my membership card I knew the stage was set. I was ready to lay 'the question' on him--and I did.

"Gary" said I.
"Yes" said he.
"Just what does a membership in the E. S. A. mean?"

I had him right where he wanted me. Great!

He hesitated, then he told me that what it meant (killing you with suspense, isn't it?) was that I was entitled to receive the ATA Magazine and the ATA News (a paper, sorta like the Gatemaker or the Poundway, or whatever degenerate, hippie, anti-Engineering Queen paper is called).

I would also be allowed to use the office, the photocopier (and that's a real bargain because E. S. A. members get a 10% discount on 10 or more copies, if the machine happens to be working) and most important--the immortal, omnipotent telephone, in and out of the president's office.

Wow! Far out! Fascinating! I'd finally found out the real meaning of the E. S. A. One thing bothered me though. Mr. Chmara seemed a little too willing to relinquish such valuable information to me. Was I being led into a trap? Was he telling the truth? Is Gayle Prosser real? Where is Wayne Madden? How much is an anker of ale? (Gotcha on the edge of your seat, hasn't it.)

So, I decided to stay around for a month or so to observe all the far out events. I saw John Trihart there, but all he had to say was "Is it ethical to interview yourself while writing under a nom-de-plume?" Well, he wasn't much help. I went to see a film in the "Civilization" series. I got extremely paranoid there so I had to leave after about 10 minutes. A lecture theatre crowded with three people and a projectionist is too much for me.

I even went to see the Great White Beagle in the sky. The Dean told me that there are a lot of diverse interests among the people in the Ed. Faculty, so it's hard for them to all gravitate to an organization like the E. S. A. in a fashion similar to Engineers and Aggies.

I put 2 and 2 together, came up with 8 1/2 and decided my mission was finally finished. I ate this little orange pill and self-destructed in five seconds.

For those of you who have read this far in the epic story of John Thomas, B. S., the real get-down-to-it commie editorializing so typical of the Poundmaker starts here. (Yet still, it's absolutely free and totally without fangs.)

Of the 3500 some odd people registered in the Faculty of Education, only 250 or so have bought memberships in the Education Students Association. This poses some interesting questions about the quality of teachers produced by the faculty and the quality of students in the faculty.

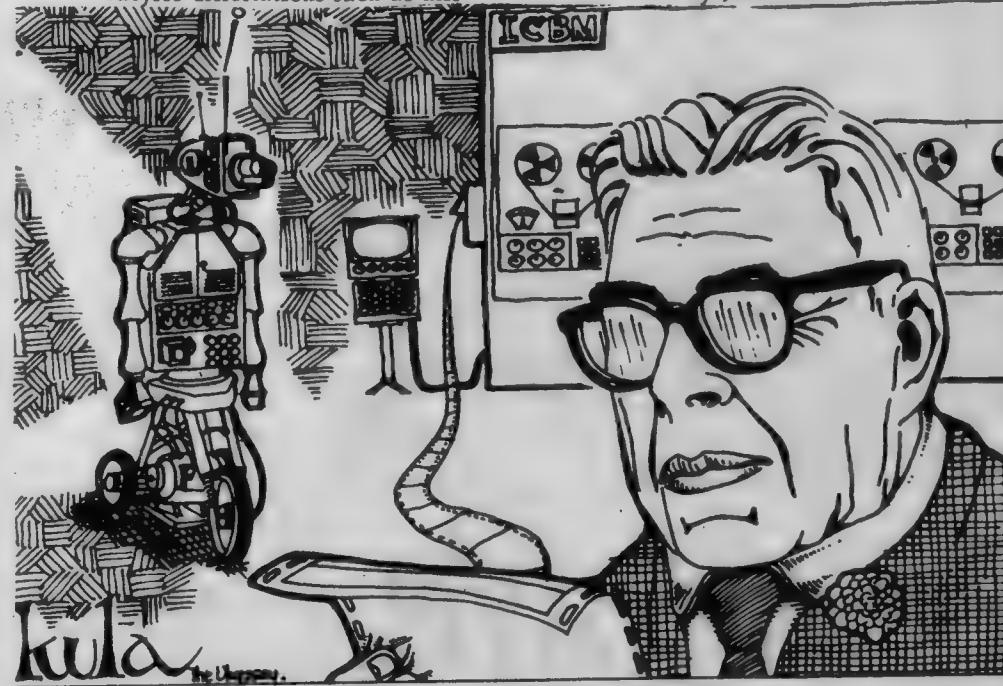
I realize that all concerned people

are not always able to participate in somethin' that should concern them, but when there's so little there to relate to, who's to blame them?

The blame for this apathy (oh no! not another bloody apathy column again!) is not to be placed on a single person or aspect of the whole. Remember the old "community spirit" thing?

There are far too many people going to university just to systematically waste time. An organization such as the E. S. A. can only offer something to students if there are students there to offer it to and students there to make sure someone is responsible for organizing the offering.

Satiric dissertations such as this



... And the winner of the master teacher award is . . .

Selling out SUB

-- Jim Tanner

One of the reasons the record co-op was not voted in at the Jan. 15th Council meeting was that the General Manager had already given first option for commercial space in SUB to another company. This means that if we (the students) want a record co-op to provide cheaper records--any space we choose to set up will first be offered to that retail outlet.

Why would the General Manager of SUB make agreements using our

space in SUB as a bargaining tool to interest merchants in HUB? Would Students Council approve such a measure if they had known the implications of such an agreement?

If these types of policies continue the Students Council will become nothing more than another petty corporation not concerned with the interests of students. This must stop. Students Council is for students. Let's have a record co-op in SUB.

John Green to conduct first

"Promenade" concert

John Green, progenitor of such light classics as the movie scores for "Oliver" and "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", and individual songs like "Coquette", "The Song of Raintree County" and "Body and Soul", will be in town this Friday to kick off the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra's "Promenade" series.

The program includes a wide variety of light classics and modern hits from Rossini's overture to "The Barber"

of Seville" and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien" to Gershwin's "I Got Rhythm" and Lerner and Loewe's concert overture to "My Fair Lady".

Mr. Green has received five Oscars and 14 nominations in his long career at Hollywood.

The concert takes place Friday, February 2 at 8:30 p.m. in the Jubilee Auditorium. Tickets cost \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 and are available at the symphony Box Office or at the door.

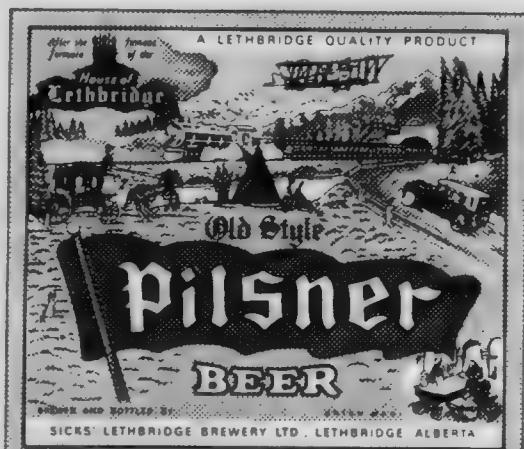


photo by Ken Bird

Dancers in "Corsaire Pasole Deux"



his style



old style

It was steam and cinders all the way on those big eight-wheelers. Gave a man a thirst as big as the Rockies and as dry as the Drumheller Badlands. So his style was Lethbridge Old Style Pilsner, for thirst-quenching flavour slow-brewed and naturally aged. And that's the way it still tastes today - honest-to-goodness beer brewed with half a century of know-how. Try it at your next wet-your-whistle-stop.



TRADITION YOU CAN TASTE - FROM THE HOUSE OF LETHBRIDGE

Rita Joe: "powerful"

by John Trihart

"It's said that when you're being swallowed by an ocean, your whole life, both the good and the bad, flashes before your eyes. And so it is with Rita Joe, an Indian girl about to be swallowed up in a sea of city faces... her dreams and memories jumbled together in an unreal reality."

That was the introduction on last Wednesday night's programme to "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe". The ballet itself is Norbert Vesak's adaption of George Ryga's play about an Indian girl who has left the reservation and becomes entangled in a self-perpetuating cycle that leads to her death as a drug addict and prostitute.

Between the opening and closing of the curtains the audience was presented with a delicately powerful interpretation of Rita Joe's story.

Added to Ana Mariade Garriz (Rita Joe), Salvatore Aiello (Jamie Paul) and the other dancers was a backdrop film shot by the CBC in which Chief Dan George appeared.

The film provided an interesting blend of contrasting and complementary motion to the dancers on stage.

The scene in which Jamie Paul was taken offstage right on the bed (you may recall the photograph in Weekend Magazine two weeks back) was continued on film having the bed being carried along a road from stage right to stage left. This provided an unexpected continuity between the ballet and the film as the film was mostly scenery from Southern Manitoba and used primarily as a touchstone with the original play.

The ballet lacked some of the concreteness of the stage abstractions of the play, but made up for this technical deficiency with some fine dancing and the haunting beauty of singer Ann Mor-

tife. Because the dialogue was taped, not spoken, facial expressions and interpretative dance were used frequently in order to compensate for the fact that the voices were extraneous to the focal point of the emotions - the dancers themselves.

Three other pieces were also presented, the first of which was "Pulcinella Variations", a somewhat comic but often dry exercise in ballet, which was followed by the emotional resonance of "Corsaire Pasole Deux" featuring Marina Eglevsky and Sylvester Campbell. The ballet interprets the quest of Salar, an Eastern slave, who attempts to win the love of a beautiful vision. The performance demanded the applause of an appreciative, but somewhat unresponsive audience.

"Rita Joe" was then presented and this was followed by "Variations On Strike Up The Band", which has been quite a popular presentation at the Banff School of Fine Arts in the past.

This ballet is an interpretation of music as seen by the instrument. Men in white and women in black sat at chairs representing part of a piano keyboard. The comedy which followed left the audience laughing and applauding for more after the dancers had shown us what a piano, double bass, violin and woodwinds and drums felt like. The whole routine was quite well rehearsed with the orchestra as music and actions meshed extremely well.

After each instrument was through, the dancers involved left the stage until only a solitary figure was left. He stood up and moved his way to the front of the stage, all the while his hands were behind his back and the grin on his face was getting larger. Finally he stopped, held up his instrument and struck a single note on his triangle - a striking end to an entertaining evening.

French Baroque group featured in chamber society concert

Secolo Barocco (The Baroque Century) is a French group, formed in 1965, and dedicated to playing Italian, German and French music from the Baroque period, using exclusively the instrumentation and instruments of that period.

And they will be the artists when

the Edmonton Chamber Music Society presents the fifth concert in its subscription series next Wednesday, February 7 at 8:30 pm in Convocation Hall.

As always, admission to the concert is by season membership only.

NOTICE TO ALL YOU STEREOGRAPHIC RECORD NUTS AND SUCH:

Support anti-inflation and good vibes too by signing the petition for the record co-op. You can find the petition in CAR. It's good for 'ya'!

Deliverance : is a study of initiation

The film "Deliverance," which is an adaptation of a novel of the same name by James Dickey, deals with an important theme in American literature.

The film's central theme is the archtypal one of the immature person (either chronologically or psychologically) confronting nature as an initiation rite into a new level of maturity. William Faulkner among other American writers has dealt with this theme.

In the film, the initiate is Ed (John Voight) who is a member of a canoe expedition along the Cahulawasee River shortly before it is to be damned up and thereby destroyed.

The other major characters in the film are Lewis (Burt Reynolds) who plays the role of the super machismo who eventually owes his life to Ed, Bobby the chubby victim of a sexual assault and his own inability to face the initiation rite and Drew, who crumbles when he must renounce his ties with what is civilized.

Of the quartet Ed is certainly the most important and closely observed character. Early in the film he has a boyish air, he is timid, smiling and self effacing. He cautions Lewis when he gets into a disagreement with a blacksmith "not to mess with these people". He even suggests canceling the entire trip.

After the first night on the river Ed awakes early and attempts to wake Lewis (who is folded in a womb-like position). When Lewis doesn't wake Ed borrows his bow and arrow and goes into the woods. He sights a deer and is about to release the arrow when he is unable to aim because of an attack of nerves. He lets the arrow go and it lodges harmlessly in a trunk of a tree.

Ed has certainly none of the instinctive killer instincts of Lewis; he seems almost startled after he lets the arrow go, as though he had seen deeply into himself and realized on what a spiritual precipice he had just stood.

The rest of the film chronicles Ed's initiation, his degradation and finally his moment of truth.

As well as the exploration of important themes, "Deliverance" exhibits several notable cinematic strengths. The location shooting has been put to the best advantage imparting a realistic energetic tone to the river sequences.

Director John Boorman also shows a good visual sense. While Ed and Lewis drive in their towards the river, the reflection of dense brush in the wind shield obliterates their faces. This shot is one example of many which makes a concise visual statement: nature will indeed almost obliterate the men before the trip is over; this fact is prefigured and underlined by this shot.

Two other shots taken from different portions of the film are also notable for their visual presentation of theme. In one shot the moon and clouds are composed within the frame so as to look like some great cosmic eye. In the other Ed is scaling a cliff in search of the mountain man. He looks down into a gorge through which the river is running; again the shot is composed to be large and overwhelming with this demonic eye observing Ed.

The concept of the initiation is strengthened by these visuals, which suggest cosmic importance. Along with this visual symbolism Boorman has shot and edited other sequences in the rapids for less intellectual and more visceral impact. The several sequences in the rapids are exemplary of this. The frail canoes seem in one shot to be literally floating on rock, heightening the excitement of the sequence.

The sound track has also been competently used. We hear the men talking but they are slowly overwhelmed by the sounds of the churning river. In one extended sequence after the accident, in a gorge, the sound of crashing water continues almost ceaselessly. When Ed, Lewis, and Bobby emerge onto a quiet stretch of water after the ordeal, the men's mental relief is underlined by a silence almost deafening, after the long assault of churning waters.

Boorman is also adept at drawing his audience into the central dilemmas of the film in an almost Hitchcockian manner. When the men are forced to decide whether they will report the killing of the mountain man, there is a certain slackening in the pace of the film, allowing the audience to examine it's own wishes and creating suspense over what the decision by the four men will be. When they do decide to conceal the body, they almost botch the job, leaving a hand exposed. The audience sees this before the four men and urges them to neatly finish the concealment and is thereby drawn into the complicity.

While the film does show a strong visual sense and a fair degree of competence in dealing with the medium, it does show several flaws. Perhaps the most disturbing is that at the end of the film, a young boy who has pre-

viously been known to us as a minute menacing mongoloid, a virtual personification of the wilderness that the men will encounter, makes an abrupt change in character. He now politely and ably tells Ed that his car is ready. It is as if Boorman is implying that all that has gone on before was some kind of a joke on the audience. It's as if he asks, "You didn't really believe all that did you, I was only kidding about all those terrors."

This small sequence seems to undermine much of what the film has apparently been striving for. This is unfortunate.

A second weakness is the characterizations of the hill men. They are portrayed as being sub-human, almost animalistic. As such, in a film which purports to be dealing with reality and not fantasy, they are both cruel and unintelligent.

The rest of the terror and danger in the film is revealed by paying close attention to actual detail, the rugged dangerous environment. Then come the mountain men. By presenting them along side a realistic river trip, they are by implication a realistic and logical element of the environment. The scene with the mountain men packs a terrific wallop because of it's bizarre horrendous nature in an otherwise realistic film.

The ultimate effect however, is a weakening in the film's structure, and the passing off of a kind of bizarre racism as a reflection of reality.

"Deliverance" reveals a fair degree of competence and is in general a film of passable though certainly not outstanding quality.

by George Webber

Folk music: its history (and position) in Edmonton

by Sarah C. Smith

When the "folk boom" hit Edmonton in the 1960's, a wave of coffeehouses and "hootenannies" washed the city.

The big hootenannies were held either in the park or in the Jubilee Auditorium, and such people as Joni Mitchell (then Joni Anderson), Hans Staymer (now leader of the excellent Hans Staymer Band, which was recently playing at the Corona) and Three's a Crowd started as artists there, and strummers-of-guitars in the coffeehouses.

The Yardbird "Sweet" was the most famous of these. It is here that many touring performers who scorned the gigantic (and then much newer-and-more-sterile than-now-if-that's-possible) Jubilee appeared to packed houses.

It was in the Yardbird Suite that Leonard Cohen appeared in 1966, still virtually unknown, and gave Edmonton a preview of his first record. He wrote Sisters of Mercy in Edmonton that night, which didn't help to make Edmonton or the Yardbird Suite famous but provided another fact for the "in" crowd to know (and if you know who the Sisters of Mercy were, you can claim true "in" status.)

The Purple Sparrow and Saraband were the other two well-known of several others. Gigs could be had from Zorba's, Guisseppi's, CKUA's folk show, the YMCA youth club... (the golden days?)

Remember these names? - Brent Titcombe, Donna Warner, Trevor Veitch, Zon Zon Sabourin, Vera Ray, Mike Dorsey, Bob Embree, Hans Staymer, Bob Jones, Lou Carmichael, Larry Morin, Judy Singh, Joe Wade, John White, Dave Wright, David J. Brown (Lurch), to name the few that sprang to mind just then.

Then, as the folk tide ebbed, the "new" coffeehouses began to appear, sans musique et avec dope, Constable Peskie, and thirteen year old speed freaks. The Edmonton folk scene became an underground evolution styled by the "rock revolution." The evolution continued despite lack of outlet, and eventually people began to realize that although FOLK was dead, folk music wasn't.

As a result, clubs like the Stockade and the Barricade and the Albany came into being. The Barricade, in Garneau United Church, was largely responsible for the resurfacing of folk and the reunification of a music scene in the city. Such names-and-voices as Tex Konig, Bruce Cockburn, Humphrey and the Dumtrucks,



"Home" playing at RATT

photo by Ken Bird

Crystal, as well as many more local and non-local groups and people played there in its less than a year of operation. Most of these people usually also played the Albany and Room at the Top while they were around.

When the Barricade's forced closure came last winter the Albany, named by the apartment building, the penthouse of which it inhabited, stood alone for a long time. Working in a space big enough for perhaps 100 people, it combined music, poetry and crafts. Then it too closed down late in the spring for the summer because too many people in too small space was a pressing problem.

Now the "Albany women," Audrey Watson and Patricia Marlin, have worked out a deal with Room at the Top to share premises. Every second week, the Albany Part Two combines its booking of excellent performers. Bob Carpenter, Crystal, David Wright, Larry Reese and Karen York, have been on their handbills this season. Coupled

with the alternate Room at the Top weekends, Albany Part Two meant the continuation of a five folk (or should we say 'people') presentation tradition.

Now also, the L.F.P. program has provided funding for a new coffee house, the Hovel, at 10224 109th St. begun by Andy Laskiowski with help from Sorel Saidman, Dave Brown and Ian Ross and providing music, food and coffee. Their admission charge pays the performers.

And last but not least, the Folk Club, officially known as the Folk Arts Guild, a miscellaneous group of enthusiasts under the maniacal direction of Larry Saidman, has been in operation since last fall, and now holds weekly meetings at RATT Tuesdays at 8:00 p.m. They also book artists for specific concerts, usually in the old Barricade premises.

This is the general state of the scene today. More specific discussions in later issues will get closer to the Albany Part Two, the Hovel, RATT and the Folk Club operations; also the artists who sing there.

Who is with what and where :

NAME	INSTIGATORS	LOCATION
The Albany Part Two	Audrey Watson Patricia Marlin	RATT
The Hovel	Andy Laskiowski et al	10224 - 109th Street
RATT	Don McVey Bill Kunhki	RATT (no surprise)
Folk Club	Larry Saidman et al	meetings at RATT, special events almost anywhere

Canada's urban scene gets ugly

"The Future of Canadian Cities"

by Boyce Richardson

New Press - 1972

\$7.95

by John Ray

"The Future of Canadian Cities" is a warning to the urban population of Canada. The author Boyce Richardson, a journalist from Montreal, describes in the book the urban scene that exists in Canada today, and also considers some directions future development could take.

Though Richardson sees the quality of life in Canadian cities as being far from utopian, he does see the average Canadian city as being a far better place than its American counterpart. If present trends in Canadian politics and economics continue, however, the result will be cities like present day New York, which Richardson describes as "an uninhabitable monster where 400 people are hospitalized everyday because of pollution, noise, and stress."

The political scene which Richardson sketches out for his reader as a background to his discussion of urban problems is frightening. He writes that the Canadian government "is subsidizing American companies to exploit our natural resources on a gigantic scale -- with comparatively little return to Canadians -- while these extraction companies pay only a fraction of the taxes they should."

The provinces and municipalities are overburdened by education and municipal costs and as a result have to make "repeated obeisances before

the Wall Street gods, so that they might borrow money with which to develop Canadian roads, schools and cities."

Throughout the book, Richardson emphasizes the fact that Canadians must control urban growth, and to do this, must take command of the disposition of resources and the distribution of the wealth created by Canadian workers, rather than subserving our economy to the American industrial machine.

This all may sound very vague as it is set down here, but in the book the ideas are based on clearly described specific examples of urban conditions in Canada, from those in larger centres such as Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and the large prairie cities, to those in new mining towns such as Schefferville and Thompson.

The reader does not get the impression that Richardson is a fanatic setting exaggerated examples to win a following for his political ideology, but rather one feels, on reading the book that its author is presenting a clear picture of the socio-economic situation that Canadians are facing in the seventies. The veils of political and sociological jargon have finally been stripped away to reveal the true nature of the situation.

It is not as if our urban problems have been completely ignored by the federal government. It seems that in the past few years task forces and commissions have been established to research every conceivable national problem. The urban scene in Canada

is no exception, for as Richardson points out, in 1968 a task force "received 450 briefs and came up with nearly fifty recommendations for changes in the way things were being handled in Canadian cities."

Richardson devotes a revealing chapter to the way in which the Liberal government tried to cope with urban problems. The 1968 task force led to a further more intensive study, which was put to cabinet in 1970, and which "carries a terrifying message". The book describes how the results of this research effected the government and how "federal initiative in urban affairs became little more than a deadly boring litany about tripartite meetings that were going to be held."

The problems of urban Canada are unique, but Richardson feels that urban planning done in some European cities could provide answers. In England, for example, urban planners have prevented urban sprawl by designating Green Belts around large cities and then building satellite towns.

Swedish cities are also cited as examples of careful and effective planning, with extensive areas of publicly owned parklands, excellent public transportation, public ownership of the land on which houses are built, and a complex but efficient housing scheme.

Upon reading this book, one cannot help but think of the ineffectual nature of all levels of government in Canada at the present time. In a democracy such as ours, the nature of our economic system dictates that the effectiveness of the government varies

directly as the level of understanding of the people who support the party in power.

As Richardson writes, "We could sit helplessly by and watch technology, specialization, consumerism and urbanization overwhelm us." The tone of the book, however, is not pessimism, for Richardson believes that "we are not in such a mess as the United States", and there is still hope that "the public is becoming better educated politically and less gullible."



A grim tale of what must be done

The Limits to Growth - A Report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind
by Dennis L. Meadows
Donella H. Meadows
Jorgen Randers
William W. Behrens III
Potomac Associates (97 pages - \$3.25). Also Book Publishers Inc. (180 pages - \$1.25)

What are our planet's limits to growth? We have them, surely, but in our illusory separation from nature we seem not to consider the reality of the finite capabilities of Earth's support systems. The continuing exponential growth and interaction of population increase, agricultural production, non-renewable resource depletion, industrial output, and that familiar villain, pollution, should tell us something. But what?

Draw out your latent apprehensions of the future from the corners of your mind. Draw them out and momentarily disregard the pressures which pushed them there - exam schedules, career goals, sex problems or evening plans. Look towards ten, twenty, thirty years from now and what is your resulting vision?

The chances are that you foresee an end, a violent finish perhaps to the present order of things. Atomic holocaust, an Armageddon which vindicates the Jesus People, planetary ecocide, or revolution is what is expected, not Utopia. This feeling of the apocalypse, though negative, is pervasive. Ask your neighbors or friends. How many people honestly look forward to grandchildren?

Dennis Meadows, et al, authors of The Limits of Growth report, attempt to supply not only confirmation for our apprehension over the future status of mankind, but also a rough guideline of what has to be done if the planet shall not suffer a rather climactic end to growth.

Beginning with the thought tool of systems analysis, the authors constructed an elaborate model of the world, responsive with feedback patterns, time delays, causal relations, auxiliary variables and so on. To the non-computing science student the result

is somewhat bewildering, but when attention is paid to the schematic flow diagram, the world model is very sensible.

Meadows and his mentor J. W. Forrester, who did the original ground work, admit the model may have flaws and in due time should be expanded as more is known about such little understood areas as pollution. But they are convinced of its basic correctness.

And no critic has been able to object successfully to the primary conclusion; there is a definite "limit to growth"; global equilibrium must be established soon if Spaceship Earth is not to suffer tragic consequences.

Let the prospective reader not be deterred by fears of not being able to understand the book. Limits to Growth is a non-technical book. Meadows, et al, take great pains to move simply and directly from the concept of exponential growth, and a discussion on its limits, to an evaluation of growth in the world system; to technology and the limits to growth, and finally to a description of the necessary state of global equilibrium.

The entire model was "built specifically to investigate five major trends of global concern - accelerating industrialization, rapid population growth, widespread malnutrition, depletion of non-renewable resources and a deteriorating environment" (LTG p. 21). Meadows and team plugged parameters into their world model, and try as might, a Limit to Growth (indicated by a rapid drop in population on the graph showing the five factors) was invariably met. The time scale indicated, in all cases, the collapse occurring before 2100.

Modifying the variables from their standard run which "assumes no major change in the physical, economic, or social relationships which have historically governed the development of the world system" (LTG p. 124) does not help either. For example, doubling the known reserves of natural resources alters the outcome not one iota; it only delays it. Even a world model "with unlimited resources (nuclear power and effective recycling), pollution controls, increases in agricultural productivity, and 'perfect' birth

control" succumbs to collapse by 2100.

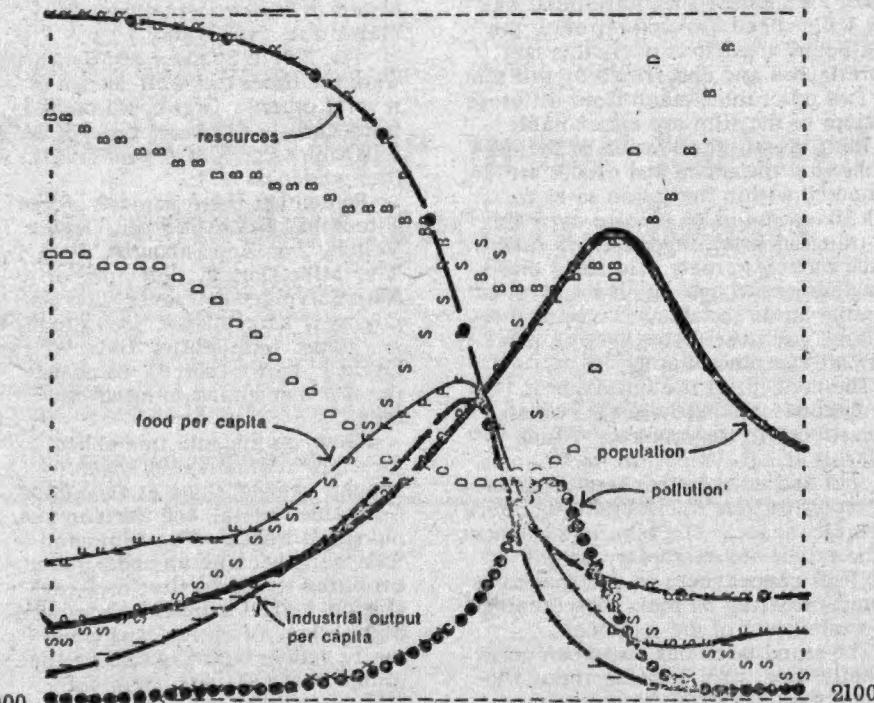
Exploring the future with many different models, and seeing each one suffer a drastic Limit to Growth horrified the Club of Rome researchers. They checked and rechecked their basic world model, but found only minor flaws.

However, and this is the greatest "however" our human race has yet come up against, the apocalyptic conclusion is not inevitable. Meadows and team have developed a "stabilized world model" showing a global equilibrium sustaining itself far into the future. In their model, it is required that capital investment equal depreciation (bye-bye capitalism), births e-

qual deaths, resources are recycled, pollution controls are effected, all capital has an increased lifetime, the environment is restored, and values changed to allow us to veer away from the god of Growth.

As is usual with most prophets, Meadows and fellow authors have outlined the 'what must', but the 'how to' is left to others. And we, friends, are those others. Read the book - it is not just another pollution primer. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the global situation; to be part of the solution and not the problem, reading The Limits to Growth is essential.

by Doug Meggison



The "standard" world model run assumes no major change in the physical, economic, or social relationships that have historically governed the development of the world system. All variables plotted here follow historical values from 1900 to 1970. Food, industrial output, and population grow exponentially until the rapidly diminishing resource base forces a slowdown in industrial growth. Because of natural delays in the system, both population and pollution continue to increase for some time after the peak of industrialization. Population growth is finally halted by a rise in the death rate due to decreased 'cold' and medical services.

4 Hitchcock thrillers left in special EFS series



Who is this man?

The Edmonton Film Society will be presenting the second in its series of five Alfred Hitchcock classics tonight in the Tory Lecture Theatre (TL-II).

Tonight's presentation is "Suspicion" starring Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine, made in 1941. The story basically concerns a cultured society girl who is married to an easy going man-about-town. Unfortunately, she begins to suspect that her husband is a murderer and that he intends to take her life.

The film is vintage Hitchcock and follows his familiar pattern of building up the narrative slowly and meticulously, always paying great attention to every detail, eventually climaxing in terror.

The other three films to be shown are:

"Strangers on a Train" (1951) on February 7. This film, starring Farley Granger and Robert Walker was a key film in Hitchcock's career as it marked the beginning of his long collaboration with cameraman Robert Burks and his return to the inventive use of real locations. Based on a nightmarish novel, the film is chock full of psychological and visual extravagance.

"I Confess" (1952) on February 14. Filmed on location in Quebec city, this film which stars Montgomery Clift and Anne Baxter concerns a priest who hears a confession from a murderer and then finds himself accused of the crime: his vows will not allow him to reveal the real murderer. As in many Hitchcock films (including his latest offering, "Frenzy"), the focus is on an interchangeable killing with one character who has committed a crime and another who may as well have.



Anthony Perkins in "Psycho"

"Psycho" (1960) on February 21. Undoubtedly Hitchcock's classic and best known film, it deals with the warped, mother-obsessed Norman (brilliantly played by Anthony Perkins).

Also starring Janet Leigh, this film is alive with Freudian motivations, gr-

aphically depicted murders and an abundance of Hitchcock's diabolical humour.

The series plays every Wednesday night in TL-II starting at 7:00 p.m. The series membership costs \$5.00 and is available at the door.

Bernet spurs ESO to play its "finest performance"

by Adolph Pagannini

James Yannatos said, "There is greater freedom in music when discipline is exercised."

Dietfried Bernet, last weekend's guest conductor with the ESO, proved it.

The concert was, without a doubt, the finest the ESO has ever played. The orchestra seemed to be responding magically to Maestro Bernet's gestures. The articulation the orchestra demonstrated was far beyond any they had previously achieved. Bernet transformed the orchestra into a single instrument which he played masterfully.

It is entirely to my discredit that I did not obtain an interview with this man, as I am sure he will eventually become one of the greatest conductors of our time.

W.A. Mozart's Symphony No. 41 in C Major (Jupiter), the last symphony composed by Mozart, was the first piece on the program. The outstanding feature in this piece is the dexterous weaving of the five main subjects into a fine tapestry of music. As Eric Blom states "(a piece) not to be solved by analysis or criticism, and perhaps only just to be apprehended by the imagination."

This piece is very demanding of the interpreter and, as an extension of him, the orchestra. Bernet rose to this task, not only with vigor and technical comprehension, but with a true and intimate involvement with the work as a whole.

The orchestra seemed acutely aware of this and responded with such excellent playing that their very last ounce of musical passion was displayed.

The second piece, "L'Horloge de Flore" (The Flower Clock), a piece for oboe and orchestra was intended to display the conductor's ability to interpret modern music and conduct orchestra accompaniments, as well as display Robert Cockell's (principal oboist with the ESO) ability to play oboe.

The piece sounded like the background music from a silent French cartoon. Mr. Cockell's playing was fine and the orchestra was fine and Mr. Bernet was fine, but to be honest with you, I do not think anything was exposed by the playing of this piece. Especially after the Mozart.

Now we arrive at the finale, Beethoven's Third, "Eroica". Ludwig's own favorite symphony. A Symphony that can take you from laughter to tears in a few short moments. If it is badly played it can put you to sleep. If it is well played you are sitting on a needle hoping not to get skewered. I thought that the ESO just didn't have it. I thought we'd all be sawing logs by the end of the second movement. I ended up being impaled, along with the rest of the near capacity audience.

It is impossible to conceive what Mr. Bernet had accomplished in a few short rehearsals. Not that they have never played well before, they have just never played at the level they displayed in this particular symphony.

I cannot recall hearing such a thick sound from such a small orchestra. Not a cue was missed, passages were not rushed or dragged, because of the attention paid to the conductor.

It came to the point where one could no longer bear to try and find fault and just sat back and enjoyed the total instrument that was the ESO.

This is not merely an attempt on my part to be complimentary, nor is it a way out of writing a technical critique; it is just an experience in the total enjoyment of music well played and was shared with me by the majority of an appreciative group of people as we stood and gave the orchestra and conductor Bernet a well-deserved ovation.

Just a word on the amateur classics in Edmonton. We are very fortunate in having many outlets for non-professional talent in Edmonton. It seems, however, that these particular groups, the Edmonton Youth Orchestra, St. Cecilia Orchestra, the Edmonton

Community Orchestra, as well as several smaller groups, (chamber, etc.), do not get nearly the attention they deserve.

These groups perform mainly (with the exception of EYO) at free concerts and benefits. Some travel around to smaller Alberta Communities where people seldom get an opportunity to listen to orchestras. For example, St. Cecilia made a trip out to a place called "Three Hills," last weekend.

The people involved in these groups expect nothing for all the time they spend rehearsing and travelling around. No doubt they would

appreciate some show of support for all their troubles. Maybe, just maybe, we could get off our bottoms and get out to their concerts, or are all their efforts in vain?

Starting in a couple of weeks I'm going to do interviews with the people involved in these groups and maybe communicate to you people a little bit more information.

Will you listen? I thought you would. Until I get those things done, I hope you will direct your enquiries for concerts, times, etc. to the Department of Music at the U of A. Since most of the concerts are at Convocation Hall they should be able to tell you what's happening.

Orchesis to present seventh annual production of "Dance Motif"

Orchesis, the University of Alberta's modern dance club, will be presenting their annual production called "Dance Motif" this Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m. in the SUB Theatre.

As in past years, the show will incorporate a wide variety of stage elements including dance, light, colour and music in a multi-media production, that, if past years are any indication, will prove highly entertaining.

This is Orchesis' seventh major dance production. Past shows (including co-operative efforts with Studio Theatre, the University of Calgary's modern dance club, and the Edmonton Youth Orchestra and Centennial Singers) have attracted and satisfied large and enthusiastic audiences.

The club itself aims to offer students basic learning experiences in all aspects

of modern dance. There are regular dance classes taught by Marsha Purcell and Joyce Boorman of the University's physical education department, both being professionals in their own right. Films and workshop demonstrations given by outside guests supplement class instruction. Those interested in the technical side of the productions are given the opportunity to work on costumes, make-up, sound and choreography.

Since its inception in 1964, members of Orchesis have gone on to work with such companies as Alberta Contemporary Dance, the Alberta Ballet Company, and Toronto Dance Theatre.

Tickets for this week's shows cost \$1.00 for students and \$1.50 for normal people and are available at the SUB Information Desk and at Mike's Ticket Office.

When is a bargaining agent ...

... not a bargaining agent ?

The strange case of the AASUA

Remember the old Hollywood stereotype of a university or college professor - an intellectual giant, but lacking rather noticeably in savoir faire of everyday life. Those were the days of tweed jackets with patches on the elbows, loyalty to school and country (in that order), and sacrificial poverty for the honour of professorship.

It's not like that now (if it ever really was). Not too many are lining up to sacrifice fame and fortune for the honour of being addressed as Professor for two or three hours a day. The naive academic has grown up, learning some hard facts about business and finance along the way.

Strength in numbers has been one of the best-learned lessons for the intellectually elite at the U of A. No longer are contract arrangements and salary decisions made on an individual basis with an implicit take it or leave it clause. Instead there has evolved a well-organized and comprehensive staff association to represent the rights of the over 1600 academic faculty members.

How well the Association of Academic Staff of the University of Alberta (AASUA) represents its members is more a question of the extent of its powers than of its abilities, because it is still only informally recognized by the university as a bargaining group.

This means the university has no legal obligation to pay attention to the AASUA or to even involve it in matters such as salary negotiations, which is the most important area for the association. There is an informal commitment, but experience has shown that moral obligations tend to bear up poorly under financial pressures.

January has been a busy month for the academic staff association - a time of salary negotiations, with the attendant rounds of meetings, discussions and more meetings with a committee of the Board of Governors.

Within the next few weeks the two groups must reach an agreement or else decide to seek arbitration. Arbitration in this case does not mean the traditional compromise, but is a unique all or nothing decision in favour of one of the two sides. Such a process is said to ensure that neither side will hold an unreasonable position since it would jeopardize its chances of being chosen.

The difficulties involved in negotiating salaries with the university are numerous and often seem insurmountable. Because it operates on an annual grant from the government, the university can often only obtain more money for one area by removing it from another. (Think of the cutbacks in library service this year.) Or perhaps negotiating a raise in salaries could cause an eventual reduction in the number of academic staff.

Ultimately the university still decides

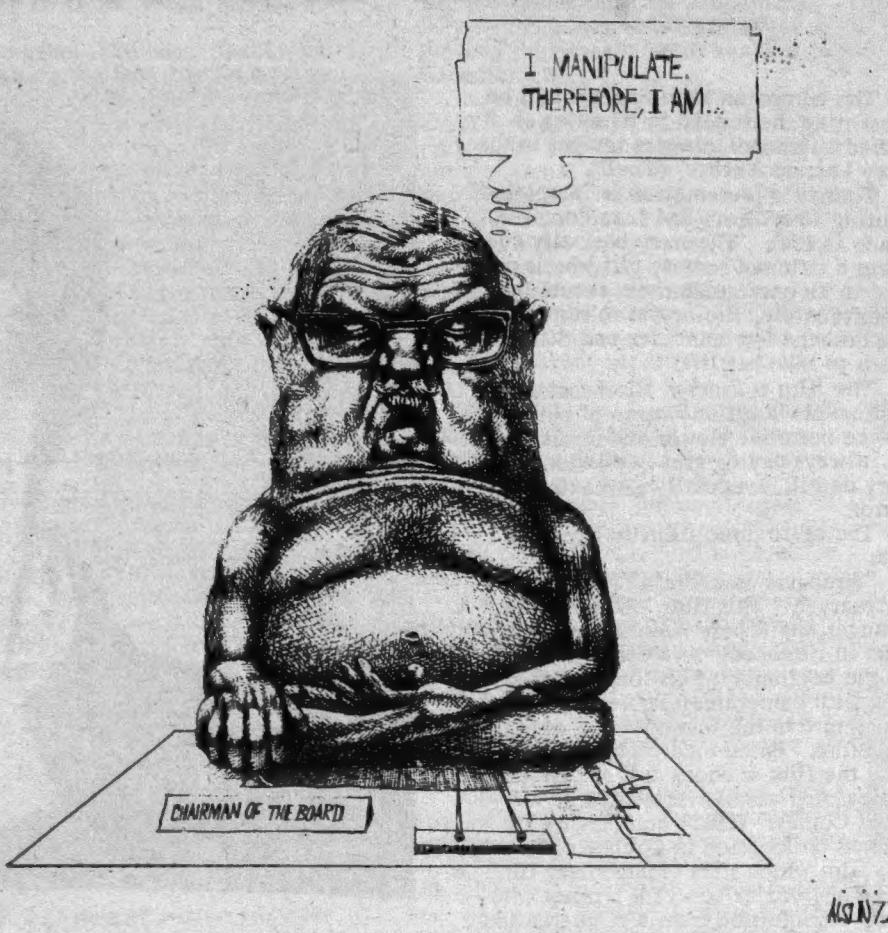
Apart from such considerations is the fact that if the university says there is no money for such an increase, that is all there is to it. It's difficult to argue over a supposedly empty coffer.

Last spring's budget crisis at U of A pointed this out quite distinctly when, after coming to an agreement with the academic staff, the university took advantage of an "explosion clause" in the salary bargaining procedures which said that if there was not enough money it could renegotiate.

In 1971 the decision also favored the university as the B of G imposed a settlement while at the same time studying recommendations for future bargaining procedures.

The year before, 1970, had been marked by an eight-month long salary dispute which had also been settled unilaterally by the B of G. At that time the staff association had tried to bring in a mediator, but the Board had disallowed it.

Largely because of such unsatisfactory settlements for the academic staff, the staff association began a study in 1970 of how it could best represent the economic concerns of the faculty. Until that time it had merely served to in-



formally represent the faculty in bargaining for salaries and had no legal status as is still the case.

The study yielded several possibilities ranging from the acquisition of certified union status to a continuation of the informal procedures then in existence. Consultation with the academic staff resulted in the adoption of the procedures which were presented to the B of G in early 1971 and accepted by it later that year.

The commitment is but a moral one

The first recommendation was for the staff association to apply to the B of G for voluntary recognition, realizing that it did not have legal rights but that there was a moral commitment involved. At this time the staff association became a legally constituted society.

The second step was to recommend final offer selection as a form of arbitration, faculty members at the time not wanting the right to strike. When an impasse has been reached in negotiations both sides write out their final positions and submit them to an arbitrator who chooses one side or the other, not merely a compromise between the two.

The arbitrator is picked by lot from a panel of selection officers who were chosen and agreed upon by both sides before negotiations began. The size of the panel can vary, last year having had five members. During this year's talks, a decision about whether to go to arbitration must be made by the end of January.

The procedures were accepted for a two year period, which ends this year. Once the present negotiations are completed the value of these procedures will be examined, possibly with a view to changes.

The university has operated fully within the spirit of the procedures, stresses AASUA Executive Secretary Gordon Unger. "We have no reason to doubt the good faith of the Board. They have given no indication that they regard it as less than binding."

He personally thinks the procedures are adequate for what they are supposed to do, but that there are problems in

that they don't cover some areas. For example, if there isn't enough money the B of G does not have to follow salary recommendations. "If there's a fixed pot, then procedures can't help," he said.

Hard times are hard for staff too

All universities have been feeling the pinch caused by the levelling-off of enrolments. The U of A is no exception and has for the past few years had to trim a few million off its desired budgets. Perhaps as a result, the position of university salaries has deteriorated compared to national salaries, notes Mr. Unger.

An indication of this can be found in the scale increases for university salaries for the three years previous to this. In 1969-70 there was a 6% increase, the last of the boom years. The carefree times ended with a bang and a 2.5% increase for 1970-71, followed by 3.14% for 1971-72. This year's increase is expected to be along a similar line.

Where does it go from here?

What is the future for an association such as this which has only informal recognition by the University? A natural enough direction would be for it to seek formal recognition, one way being through certification as a union.

While such a move is a definite possibility and the staff association has been examining it along with the other two Alberta universities, there is not yet a policy expression in its favor. Some faculty members have indicated a preference for unionization, but it has not been formally discussed.

Instead, according to Mr. Unger, the AASUA would prefer an amendment to the Universities Act permitting formal recognition, as the Students Union and Graduate Students Union have already. If such a change was made, the university would then legally have to recognize the bargaining procedures.

Permitting formal recognition would also enable all three universities to go their own way in the area of staff representation. The University of Leth-

bridge at present has a system similar to U of A, and Calgary is still at the voluntary recognition stage U of A was at before it developed its procedures. Both are examining the possibility of setting up procedures in a similar way.

Formal recognition would hopefully bring with it clarification of what exactly constitutes the contract a faculty member has with the university, a nebulous area covered partially in the university Handbook. It could also result in the staff association participating to a greater degree in decisions affecting more than just economic matters.

With one strong voice to represent the academic staff the university would no longer be able to agree to a settlement at one table, then turn around and impose its own decision at the next.

by Judy Samoil

Brock University

joins Ontario militant movement

ST. CATHERINES, ONT. (CUP) - Another usually-quiet southern Ontario campus has been rocked by militant student action, as the province-wide protest against restrictive educational policies continues.

About 200 Brock University students Jan. 16 occupied the board of governors' chambers and lounges surrounding the university president's office to protest the firing of 16 faculty members.

Their action followed successful occupations the week before by students at the University of Western Ontario and at York University's two Toronto-area campuses. Students convinced their administrations to reverse their stands against releasing student aid cheques to students wishing to support the Ontario Federation of Students' boycott of second term fee payments (see earlier CUP stories).

The Brock occupation began after a general meeting of the students' union attended by about 600 students. Student leaders had decided not to support the OFS fees strike, but were still angry with the massive faculty firings proposed to cut university costs.

The general meeting demanded the administration reinstate the 16 faculty members, and refrain from cutting back staff.

The students at the meeting decided the way to "inform" the administration was to occupy some of the 13th floor of the Brock Tower which houses the president's and other administrative offices.

Citing budget cuts, the Brock administration has sent termination notices to five full-time lecturers and 11 part-time lecturers. According to University Provost Alan Earp the teachers terminated "were chosen from departments with a high student-teacher ratio".

Realizing Brock's situation is not unique, the occupiers are pressing for action by the provincial government and by students on other campuses. Faculty cutbacks have become an issue at many Canadian universities this year. Tuition fees have risen along with the loan ceiling on student awards.

Another general meeting Jan. 17 will consider supporting a general student strike. Students involved in the occupation feel the quality of their education is at stake.

The faculty association is negotiating with the university administration for a decrease in the cuts. But the association has taken no stand on the students' actions. Some individual faculty members are supporting the occupation.